WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1911

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 236 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

HOTELS

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management — Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru	S. Ochia	3817	18th Nov.	6th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	B.Tanda	6071	28th Nov.	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y.Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Keishin Maru	T. Minami	4286	5th „	12th „
Hakushika Maru.		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan
Awa Maru.	Y. Narui.	6037	8th „	20th „

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
10th December.	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT Through Steamers from China

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
29th November	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
26th „	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA*	8,288
30th „	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February	"MADURA"	9,600
20th „	"DOMALA"	--
12th March	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th „	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
1922	NARKUNDA	
27th Jan.	MANTUA	Do do
24th Feb.		Do do
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.

ABOUT 10TH DEC.. DILWARA

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
9th Dec. ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct,
12th „ ..	LHASA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports,
8th „ ..	CHAKDARA.	Karachi & P. Gulf
10th „ ..	TAROBA ..	Karachi only passengers embark 2-12
9th Dec. ..	MERKARA.	Suez direct
14th Jan ..	VARSOVA .	East & S. African

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KAIJAT MARU	T Seita	27th Nov.	10th Dec
KOGON MARU	M. Seto	7th Dec	19th Dec
KOYOS MARU	G. Yamasaki	11th Dec,	23rd Dec
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fusano	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... „ 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L.D.L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiollo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipob	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 29,00,000

Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager,
B. I. Co. Ltd.
Head Office,
LAHORE.

DALCHAND SARNA
Asstt. Secretary
B. I. Co. Ltd.
POONA CITY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY. who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department
GEO. BROWN General Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

F. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
969, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „		11,86,84,250
PAID-UP „		1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co. Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duroge and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) & the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Re. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 369, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agent. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages. For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
CALCUTTA.

Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
42, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced Mechanical Engineer for a large Mill in Bombay. Apply Box No. 7477. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2134

WANTED—A SHOP ASSISTANT, well up in correspondance. Apply to CHUNILAL CHHAGANLAL, Watch and Clock Merchants, 23, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
R 2110

BOOK-KEEPER wanted by European Firm, must be fully experienced in all branches of Accounts. Good prospects to the right man. Apply with copy of testimonials, Post Office Box 262.
A R2115

WANTED—A competent COMPANY SECRETARY, only fully-qualified men with several years responsible experience should apply. Good prospects. Apply to Box No. 7478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2139

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CLERK with the knowledge of typewriting, also having good handwriting and knowledge of English correspondence. Apply with lowest pay required to Box No. 7482, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2147

WANTED—SHIFT ENGINEER for Babcock Wilcox Boiler Plant in C P. Must hold First Class Boiler Certificate acceptable by C. P. Government. Apply with references, etc. stating salary expected to Box No. 7472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 11501

WANTED—A TRAVELLING CANVASSER by an English Importing Firm, knowing fluent Sindhi and Urdu, for Upper India; after training in Bombay districts will be attached to Agents at Karachi. Salary Rs. 50 monthly, plus train fares and Rs. 2 daily batta. Apply Box No. 7480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2144

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—One MACHINE GODOWN and ROOMS on the Corner of Tack Bunder 50 x 50 measurement. Apply to GANGRIWALLA.
C R 2088

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rent-

Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large Basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C13677

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—A POWER DRIVEN STAMPING MACHINE, Disc cutter, and drawing—Trimming Lathe for Hollow-wares Quote with particulars. BHATTACHARYA 60, Sukea Street, Calcutta.
K C11504

WANTED—MORTAR MILL, 5 ft. or 6 ft. diameter, with or without Oil Engine and saw bench 30in. "Tiger" Stone Crushing Mill. Apply Box No. 7479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2141

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY, LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all varieties of obstinate skin-disease, consult PANDIT KRIPARAM, Lingaya Sayanna's House, opposite G. I. P. Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay. Visiting hours between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and between 6 and 8 p.m. Correspondence in English, Hindi or Urdu.
C10866

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WITH immediate effect, the special reduced goods rates quoted for Flour, Grain and pulses *to* Bombay will be extended to traffic *from* Bombay.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 2nd December, 1921.
C11506

LOST SHARES

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that one temporary receipt No. 36 passed in favour of Mr. Manilal Bakordas for 45 Ordinary Shares of the Dwarka Cement Company, Limited has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month from this date to the registered office of the Company at 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. If no claim is forth-coming duplicate receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.
C11515

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the New Ginning and Pressing Factory Company, Ltd., Chalisgaon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 3rd December, 1921, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm the alterations of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 20th October, 1921, and subsequently confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 6th day of November, 1921, and which resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association submitted to this Meeting be and the same are hereby approved and pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Company's Act of 1913 the form of the Company's Constitution be altered by substituting the said. Memorandum of Association with extended objects as therein set forth and such Articles of Association for the former Memorandum and Articles of Association and all regulations of the Company now in force and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to apply to the Court to confirm the said alterations to be effected by this Resolution under the said Act."

Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1922, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alterations under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose; and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Solicitors of the Company Messrs. Pandia and Co., 78, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regular charges for the same.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1921.

PANDIA & CO.,
Solicitors for the New Ginning and Pressing Factory Company, Ltd., Chalisgaon.
C11513

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ISMAIL HAJI MAHOMED has contracted to sell to our client Mr. MORARJI KESHAVJI, he undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at heir office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Foras Freehold tenure with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Breach Candy, or Tardeo Road, in the City Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1583 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of the land entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under Old No. 324, 325 and New Survey No. 1/7020, 2/7021 and now under new survey No. 7077 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 3677 (3) and Street No. 50 B and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Tardeo Road, and on or towards the West, North and South by the Adamji Peerbhoy Mill.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1921.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11517

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE ARTIFICIAL FANCY, 2 CASES TWILL CEYLON FLANNEL AND 3 CASES DYED TWILLS.

By the order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Kanji Khodidas of Govind Gali, Moolji Jetha Market, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 12th December, 1921, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 case artificial fancy 50 pieces 30/5 yards by 27in.

2 cases Twill Ceylon Flannel per case 40 pieces 35/40 yards by 28in.

2 cases dyed Twills 43/44 by 45/50 yards.
1 case dyed Twills 50 by 45/50 yards.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th December, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
H. B. WARING Co.,
To-Night Tuesday Dec. 6th at 9-30 p. m
For the First time in Bombay, Lena Ashwell's greatest success.
"Leah Kleschna"
Miss Sherwin as Leah.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
Cinematinee at 6-30 p. m.
Victoria Cross
Famous Novel.
"FIVE NIGHTS."

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
For The First Time in Bombay
"A DAY'S PLEASURE"
BY
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and other interesting films including
TOM SANTSCHI,
IN
"THE DEATH TRAP"
A Vigorous Western Masterpiece.

THE EMPRESS.
TO DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Great Mythological Indian Drama:
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
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'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
The Story of the WORSHIP of
MA DURGA
MA DURGA
MA DURGA
on a Magnificent Scale. A Super Cinematographic Gem featuring. Well-known Indian Artistes.

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A Pathe Serial
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ARROW"
A swift lightning-speed serial of the West A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.
THIRD WEEK TWO EPISODES
Episode 6th TheMidnight attack.
" 7th The Double game.
THE IMPOSTER
Western drama in 2 Reels
PATHE GAZETTE & POLLARD COMIC
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m,
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
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Price as Usual
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The thril a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The un rowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
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EDITH JHONSON
The popular idolol the screen.
S upplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
A Serial sensation of serials. serial that will make you tingle to the tune of it. Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and ark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

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A Superb British Actors' Photoplay
"THE LADY CLARE"
(Six parts—6,000 feet.)
adapted for the Screen from the World famous ballad of
ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON
Featuring Mary Odette and Charles Quartermaine
A Comedy in the Programme.
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

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THREE METHODS OF HINDI, KARNATIC, AND WESTERN MUSIC
by efficient Masters and specialists in the
FOURTH MUSICAL CONFERECEN of the
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
to be held in the spacious Pandal erected in its premises
SHRI RAM CHOWK ?
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Distinguished Musicians from all parts of India are going to take part in the Conference.
For particulars see Handbill
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Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
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A Comedy in the Programme.
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a vigorous drama depicting the evils brought about by social vices the wine and the woman
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A Mythological Marvel.
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G. Carpentier

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—if you are feeling "a bit below par"—"not quite the thing". "run-down"—or "out of sorts"; See to it that your indisposition is removed before it turns to something more than an ailment. It is always unwise to ignore even the slightest sign of sickness. Napoleon use to say: "Every moment lost gives an opportunity for misfortune." This is eminently true in regard to any poor condition of health. Much trouble and suffering may be saved in your case a timely dose of that famous and well-known specific—Beecham's Pills—is the best and safest medicine to take. Relief invariably follows even the first dose; and if you persevere with the treatment,

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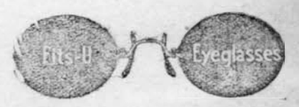

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 1st Dec. 1921.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.		11 29
Sakels		20 50
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. 17 49	
	March 17 60	
	May 17 17	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 16 82	
	May 16 70	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 30th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price
Nov.	—
Dec.	10 74
Jan.	—
Feb.	10 71
Mar	—
April	—
May	—
June	10 50
July	—
Aug.	—
Sept.	9 99
Oct.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st Dec. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
December	10 83
January	10 80
February	10 77
March	10 74
April	10 69
May	10 65
June	10 58
July	10 53
August	10 39
September	10 17
Oct.	10 00
Novembers	9 90

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 1st Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	18 49
Jan.	18 75
February	18 85
March	19 00
April	19 05
May	19 10
June	19 15
July	19 20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 1st Dec. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 65
" " Fully Good	8 15
" " Fine	8 40
M. G. N. Oomra, Good	8 50
" " Fully Good	9 00
" " Fine	9 50
M. G. Broach, Good	9 05
" " Fully Good	9 35
" " Fine	10 05
M. G. Scinde, Good,	7 85
" " Fully Good	8 05
" " Fine	8 30

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 2nd Dec. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	63,000
" Imports	57,000
" Stock	951,000
Actual Weekly Sales	29,000
Water Twist	1/8
Printers cloths	41

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 2nd Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	38,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	34,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 12
" " " Mar.	17 10
" " " May	16 85
" " " July	16 40
Spot Cotton at New York	17 55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 50
" " " May	16 36
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	67 3/8

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	196,000
" Exports to Great Britain	14,000
" " to France and Continent	88,000
" " to Japan	34,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,647,000
" " Interior Ports	1,523,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 2nd Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Future at New York Jan.	17 12
" Mar.	17 10
" May	16 85
" July	16 40

Liverpool, 2nd Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	10 59
" Mar.	10 51
" May.	10 44
" July	10 32

London, 2nd Dec. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 1/16 Steady
Bar Gold	5/1/3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	37 1/2 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 1st Dec. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	37 5/8
" 2 months hence	37 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady but Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 2nd Dec. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver quiet only small business	37 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	163 3/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec.-Jan. nothing doing no sellers	£17 1/2
" Tone	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Dec. Sellers	28/3
" Months Jan.-April Buyers	28/3

New York, 2nd Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	404 87

EXCHANGE.

London, 2nd Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	55 45
In Germany	826 00
In Italy	45 30
Rentes 5 per cent.	3/6

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 97
Christiana	28 13
Amsterdam	11 33
Switzerland	21 18

Liverpool, 2nd Dec. 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot	11 07
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20 00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 1st Dec. 1921.

WHEAT.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	5 1/2
AUSTRALIAN Nov.-Dec. Sellers	50/6
Tone:—	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED :—Firm.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£9
TORIA RAPESEED Dec.-Jan. Sellers steady	£ 18
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Paid	£ 16 1/2 to 17
" " Dec.-Jan. Paid	£ 16 5/8
Tone :—Firmer.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 69 3/16
Copper Braziers	£ 84
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 73 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	66 1/8
Government Securities 3 %	48 3/8
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11 3/8
Tone :—Irregular.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	—
" " " Ordinary	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karaoni Dec. Sellers	21
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21/3
Tone :— Easier tendency.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

December 5.

Today 27 points being reported higher in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 452½ for Fully Good M G Broach April/May, and advanced till Rs. 458. It then declined till Rs. 454½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 456. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 456. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 457 and after touching Rs. 459 closed at Rs. 457½. Fine M G Oomra December January opened at Rs. 399 and went up till Rs. 405 remaining Rs. 403 at 4 p.m. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 393 and going up till Rs. 399 declined to Rs. 396½, which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fully Good M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 302 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained easier on Saturday last owing to limited inquiry from buyers, and about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold on that day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	457 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	309
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	405
Do. March	396

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 5th Dec 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	456
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	303
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	402
Do. March	395

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd Dec. 1921.

Cotton	10107 Bs.
Wheat	1093 Cwt.
Linseed	Nil
Rapeseed	55 "
Gingellyseed	6878 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2629 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	3093 "
Myrabollams	536 "
Cottonseed	16980 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1214 "
Jowar	1594 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil
Bajre	2909 "
Coal	13819 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3 30 p. m. Bombay, 5th Dec. 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/8
Bank Demand	1-3 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 3/8
For. Demand	363
American Dollars	379
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	—
Japan	177
Singapore	175

Market :—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations 6-0 p. m 3rd Dec. 1921.

Bazaar Terms.

Ready.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	86 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	85 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	95 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0
Groundnuts	63 0 0
Jawa	86 0 0
Mowrasced	8 8 0
Castorseeds	49 0 0
Forward	
Wheat April-May	9 10 6
Linseed May	13 4 6
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 1 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50	12 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	12 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0
Groundnuts	12 0 0
Jawa	— —
Mowrasced	9 0 0
Castorseeds	10 0 0
Cottonseeds Ready	36 4 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Bars gold ready Rs. 29-5-6
Bars gold forward 29-4-6
Bars silver ready 96-4-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 95-14-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 95-9-0

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 27/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 7/8
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/8
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 29/32
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 31/32
Tone of Exchange. Quiet.
On Paris—
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 177
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 171
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 384
London gold ready s 101-3
London silver ready d 37-4
London silver forward d 37
Tone of silver. Dull. China sold.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 4.05
French exchange Frcs 55.40
Italian Exchange 95.30
Swiss exchange 21.10
Belgium exchange 57.30.
German exchange Mrks. 875.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60
5 per cent War Loan 85
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/10
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan 1935 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2825; Alliance 370; Apollo 12 By Cotton 1425; By Dyeing 1720; Bradbury 1200 xd; Century 1025; Cent India 4780 xd; Colaba Land 2750; Coorla 3.50; Crescent 680; Currimbhoy 1775; David 1617/8; Edw Sassoon 720; Elphinston 205; Fazulbhoy 1725; Finlay 1770; Gokak 265; Ind Bleaching 240; Ind Malwa 720; Jamshed Mfg 590; Kastoorchand 1470; Kohinoor 3540; Mathuradas 1125; Meyer Sassoon 430; New City 905; Pabani 1190; Pearls 1315; Phoenix 1175; Premier 225; Planet 360; Shapurji 435; Simplex 1032/8; Standard 2650; Swan 1470; Swadeshi 4815; Tata Mill 1640.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 750; B Burma 500; B Burma N 1 137/8 pr; Tramway 133/12; B Flour 1600; B Steam 275 xd; Bundi Cement 42/8; Ind Cement 325 xd; Katni Ord 275; Katni Defd 1420; New India Insur 19; Tata Iron Ord 80; Tata Iron Defd 282/8; Tata Iron N Ord 70; Tata Iron N Defd 245; Tata Hydro 840; Tata Oil 99 and Scindia Steam 2.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th December, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in defect at Lahore. Day temperature is lower than usual at Rawalpindi and Multan; night temperature is in large excess at Lahore and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is in excess in the eastern districts. Day temperature is higher than usual at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in defect at Karachi. Night temperature is generally above the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in excess in north Gujarat. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the northeastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is slightly below the average at Chanda. Night temperature is in excess at Khandwa, Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost clear and humidity is below normal at Poona and Ahmednagar. Night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Madras records 0.21in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Baluchistan and continue moderately clouded in Sind, north Rajputana, the northeast Punjab and in the south of the Peninsula. Seas remain moderate on the south Madras coast. Night temperature is above the average in northwest India. A disturbance from the Persian area is affecting Baluchistan and upper Sind.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Baluchistan, upper Sind and the north Punjab. A few falls may occur in southeast Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th December 1921.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in west Baluchistan. Rain has fallen also at a few stations in Assam and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Dalbandin and Panjgur a quarter of an inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 2 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF DEC. 1921.

Station.	Tempe. in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours	Tempe. in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st November to date	Rainfall Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	9.43	+7.53
Do. (4th)	69.7	54.0	79	0.21	3.28	+2.81
Jask	76 7	60.8	80	0.37	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.8	57.5	62	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	65.2	36.0	72	..	0.07	—0.27
Lahore	77.6	55.4	61	..	0	—0.12
Hissar	81.9	58.1	62	..	0	—0.05
Ambala	78.6	53 2	78	..	0	—0.29
D lhi	75.4	..	73	..	0	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.2	58.1	68	..	0	—0. 13
Mainpuri	80.2	51.8	77	..	0	—0.2 1
Jhansi	83.4	52.4	59	..	0	—0.1 6
Cawnpore	77.9	58.7	93	..	0	—0.4
Allahabad	81.6	52.8	91	..	0	—0.364
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	70.3	54.0	..	..	0.03	—0.06
Karach	78.	62 9	67	..	0	—0.09
Ajmer	79.0	54.8	67	..	0	—0.22
Jaipur	81.1	53.6	48	..	0	—0.16
Kotah	86.6	56	54	..	0	—0.03
Mount Abu	69.0	57.6	41	..	0	—0.29
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
WEST—						
Bhuj	72.0	50.1	72	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	84.6	66.2	51	..	0	—0.01
Veraval	85.2	66.6	51	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot	85.7	58.0	95	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	86.0	54.8	53	..	0	—0.16
Surat	90.5	63.4	55	..	0	—0.22
Ahmedabad	87.6	64.1	51	..	0	—0.14
Deesa	86.1	60.9	56	..	0	—0.11
Neemuch	83.1	57.0	56	..	0	—0.17
Indore	83.6	52.8	51	..	0	—0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.3	51.9	66	..	0	—0.53
Saugor	82.2	59.0	41	..	0	—0.49
Hoshangabad	83.7	56.2	64	..	0	—0.57
Khandwa	88.0	56.9	52	..	0	—0.50
Akola	87.2	54.5	49	..	0	—0.44
Amraoti	84.6	60.3	44	..	0	—0.54
Nagpur	83.6	58.8	54	..	0	—0.73
Chanda	82.5	51.6	63	..	0	—0.72
Raipur	81.2	58.3	65	..	0	—0.39
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.6	72.3	69	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	91.3	68.1	42	..	0.39	—0.34
Marmugao	88.2	69.8	80	..	1.34	+0.34
Karwar	88.7	67.6	80	..	1.00	—0.67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.5	53.3	41	..	0	—0.60
Ahmednagar	84.4	51.5	44	..	0.01	—0.64
Poona	85.4	57.1	53	..	0.10	—0.81
Sholapur	84.2	67.2	62	..	6.25	+6.34
Bijapur	81.4	61.1	62	..	2.80	+1.93
Belgaum	84.7	59.0	40	..	5.03	+3.56
Aurangabad	83.4	52.2	71	..	0	—0. 7
Nizamabad (Indur)	79.7	58.0	71	..	0.79	+0.17
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	1.54	+0.63
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.3	70.4	62	..	1.21	—1.75
Calicut	86.3	69.6	73	..	4.58	—0.4
Cochin	90.9	72.8	73	..	3.07	—3.63
Colombo	91.9	73.7	88	..	3.52	-10.98
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.2	65.2	72	..	3.25	—2.21
Bellary	85.3	61.5	76	..	3.62	+1.50
Cuddapah	84.7	65.6	74	..	2.49	—4.17
Madras	83.2	68.7	83	0.21	4.38	-10.18
Bangalore	80.6	61.7	76	..	4.28	+1.54
Coimbatore	82.4	69.3	86	..	4.27	+0.59
Trichinopoly	86.4	70 0	76	0.05	1.35	—3.71
Negapatam	83.5	73 8	76	..	4.47	-13.70

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Saturday..	10th Dec. ..	m 6 36	25 4
		8 12a	25 1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in
Saturday..	10th Dec. ..	m 0 40	21 2
		1 40a	18 2

Their Excellencies attended Garbi organised by the Children's Guild of Service at the Stadium. On Sunday

Their Excellencies and Staff attended the annual Special St Andrew's Day Service at St. Andrew's Church Sunday afternoon.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

December 5.

S S Nairang, Geddie, Jeddah
S S Taroba, Sullivan, Durban.
S S Keichin Maru, Minani, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

December 5.

S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

Steamer Akeita Maru, Kobe
Steamer Aresia, Fremantle.
Steamer Bahadur, Ennes, Calcutta.
Steamer Colobaria, Hatchard, Kobe
Steamer Alipore, Havan, Kobe
Steamer Calypso, Brown, Dunkirk via Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Khosrou for China and Japan
Steamer Ixaira for China and Japan.
Steamer Jeypore for Japan
Steamer Vessowa for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Taroba for Persian etc.

S S Nairang:—Turner Morrison and Co's steamer Nairang, 2,587 tons, Captain A Geddie arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Company's Zanzibar mail steamer Taroba, 3,657 tons, Captain J O Sullivan arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with mail, general cargo and passengers.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain Woollatt, sailed yesterday for Karachi with general cargo and passengers.

S S Bahadur:—Turner Morrisson and Company's steamer Bahadur 1,897 tons, Captain O J Ellis will sail today for Calcutta with general cargo and passengers.

S S Colobaria:—The B I S N Company's steamer Colobaria 3,496 tons, Captain F Hatchard will sail today for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Alipore:—The B I S N Company's steamer Alipore 3,241 tons, Captain R Havan, will sail today for Kobe with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

December 5.

S S Golpara from Calcutta, Agents B I S N Co—420 bundles coir yarn; 312 jottas coir yarn, 424 coils coir rope; 226 jotta coir rope; 24 bags cocoanuts; 44 jotta cocoanuts; 4 cases barley; 3650 bags rice; 15 cases beer; 105 cases biscuits; 71 cases table salt; 225 bags copra; 150 chest (full) tea; 1614 chest (¼ chest) tea; 25 cases tea dust; 30 cases broken leaves; 2 bales piecegoods; 185 bales jute twine; 1509 bales hessian cloth; 1407 bales sack gunny bags; 1 bundle carpet.

S S Gazana from Australia, Agents B I S N Co Ltd—3995 tons coal; 15 bags coal; 40 cases eucalyptus oil; 80 bags oats; 374 bags wheat flour; 200 cases beer; 1050 cases jams; 200 cases jams and sauce; 50 cases confectionary; 20 cases milk; 60 cases condials; 140 casks tallow.

EXPORTS.

December 5.

S S Morea for London—4000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Glasgow—18 bundles shooks Cutler Palmer and Co; 5 bundles hoops Cutler Palmer and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—35 bales wool H S J Mohamed; 15 bales wool H K M Jafferbhoy and Sons; 100 bales hemp D M Doongurji and Co.

S S City of Palermo for Liverpool—35 bales wool H S J Mohamed; 120 bales wool M Bella; 42 bales wool C Chuganmull; 37 bales wool C Ghanshamdoss; 150 bales wool D Ramdasmull; 159 bales wool C Ramsarup; 66 bales wool G H H H Murani; 520 cwt sesamecake Birla Bros; 2000 cwts linseed cake Birla Bros; 25 bales wool F E Campbell and Co.

S S City of Palermo for Dunkirk—3003 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 112 bales cotton Raih Bros; 6540 cwts linseed Raih Bros.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—2000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

S S Morea for Antwerp—750 tons manganese ore King King and Co.

S S G M Embercos for Antwerp—50 bales cotton Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Clanmagnair for Antwerp—1500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

S S Neuralia for Antwerp—2000 cwts castor seed Volkart Bros; 1500 tons manganese ore King King and Co.

S S Neuralia for Ghent—55 bales cotton Breul and Co.

S S Merkara for Hamburg—220 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton Vurdhaman Bros; 2014 cwts myrabolams Bhucali and Co;

S S Neuralia for Antwerp—110 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Rio Ereto for Antwerp—500 tons manganese ore King King and Co.

S S Grelarne for New York—119 bundles pepper N Aruljee and Co; 503 cwts ginger M Jaferbhoy; 10 cwts pickles Hasanah Mamrooin.

S S Swarten for Dunkirk—6000 tons manganese ore The C I Mining Co;

S S Dilwara for Hongkong—600 bales cotton yarn Toyo Menka Kaisha; 45 cwts sharkfins K Dhanjee and Co; 20 cwts aloes H B Bhesania Co;

S S Dilwara for Shanghai—25 cases butter Globe Dairy Co; 100 bales yarn W H Brady and Co.

S S Keishinmaru for Kobe—200 bales cotton H Surajmal and Co; 100 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Keishinmaru for Osaka—400 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Keishinmaru for Yokkaichi—1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Khosrou for Kobe—2000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 2500 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton Osaka Menka Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton Vilachand Devchand; 100 bales cotton Suzuk iand Co; 700 bales cotton S J David and Co; 500 bales cotton R D Tata and Co; 1300 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha; 422 bales cotton N Futehally and Co.

S S Khosrou for Osaka—200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Akitamaru for Kobe—1 bale hemp Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Malay Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Ali Bros; 150 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co: 200 bales cotton Currimbhoy Co; 700 bales cotton S J David and Co; 200 bales cotton H Rambhat and Co.

S S Malaymaru for Yokohama—100 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Wakasamaru for Kobe—1000 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 114 bales cotton H Surajmul and Co.; 1800 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Wakasamaru for Yokkaichi—1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha

S S Wakasamaru for Osaka—400 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Jolobaria for Yokohama—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha

RICE EXPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been published in the newspapers that the Government have given the license to export one lakh tons of rice from Burma to foreign countries. But the Government do not appear to have given any reasons for the same. Do the Government know and believe that India has enough of rice for local consumption and more to spare for foreign countries? Is it a fact that the prices of rice have decreased; Have the Governement ascertained before giving the permission to export Burma rice that the prices of rice would not rise by this hasty action of theirs? It appears to me and many other impartial merchants that the Government have erred in coming to such a decision. They ought to have taken into account that the permission to export should have been given only after making sure that the new crops of corn would leave a surplus after supplying the local demands in India. But unfortunately the license has been granted at a time when the prices of rice have already risen, and demands exist in excess of the supply. The very news have produced a most deplorable effect on the prices of rice the principal article of food—in all places in India in Rangoon, Bombay, and Calcutta. The prices have already reached the highest limit scarcely heard before. The prices in Rangoon of Nanmill and mill sugandhi rice have increased by one hundred rupees i.e., by three rupees per bag of 225lbs. each. In Bombay too the prices have advanced greatly. Whereas the ryots of India are suffering from the effects of famine in various parts owing to the deficit of the last year's crop, it is strange and regrettable to learn that the Government have given the license to export rice from Burma to foreign countries, Foreigners are to be fed fat with rice, while the children of the soil perish owing to want of food. The Government ought to have consulted the leading merchants in this connection before taking such a precipitate action in the wrong direction. It is the well weighed opinion of the experienced merchants that this year's estimate of crop is only ten annas in the rupee.

It is widely known that a millionaire merchant of Burma has monopolized the business of rice. This millionaire with ample resources at his disposal has purchased since last 3 month almost the whole balance of the crop of Burma rice. Being in monopoly of the whole trade of rice he has increased the prices to a very high level. Let us take stock of the situation of India at present. In many parts of India people are still suffering from the effect of famine, in some parts such as Khulna, Ceded Destricts, Bellari they are starving from hunger, in others the prices of food stuffs are so dear that the poor find themselves utable to fill their bellies. Under the circumstances we are entitled to ask his Excellency Lord Reading if he has permitted the Government of Burma to pursue this uniwise policy. If not, will his Excellency compel the Government of Burma to withdraw their orders given for exportation of rice? In any case will the Government of India favour the public with an explanation of this their mistaken policy?

His Excellency the Viceroy when replying to the address of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce said, "you are interested to learn that sixty thousand tons of privately imported wheat have already arrived and so far as my information goes about one lakh ten thousand tons are to arrive during the course of the next five or six weeks" Here the Government allow importation of wheat in the interest of the public. Why then do they allow exporotion of rice from Burma where there is shortage of same? No one is able to understand the action of the Government in this matter. Let the exchange go down but it is quite clear that at the present time to allow one lakh tons of rice to go out India means to let the poor people of India including Burma starve. I hope the Government will in the interest of the poor cancel the license granted for exportation of rice to foreign countries and allow the same to be imported in the different ports of India and help to bring down the present highprices.—Yours, etc.

P. A. MEHTA.

The P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona has arranged Tennis Championship tournaments to be held in Poona for the first time this year.

K. D. & BROTHERS.

WILL SHORTLY PRESENT.

THEIR GREATEST SERIAL.

TIGER BAND
TIGER BAND
TIGER BAND

WATCH

WHERE & WHEN.

N. C. O. PROGRAMME

MR JAYAKAR'S REVIEW.

A PLEA FOR REVISION.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. M. R. Jayakar's Presidential address at the Berar-Nagpur Conference at Akola:—

The failure of these parts of the programme is now practically admitted and they are now pushed into the background. It would be better if, in revising the programme in the next Session of the Congress, these limbs, which have ceased to function or respond to the laws of our growth, are boldly amputated. In any event, they make clear the necessity of a revision, so as to render the programme more effective, elastic and practical. Let us keep in view the main aim of the movement, viz., to develop the strength of the people, their confidence in themselves, their self-respect as well as and their power and capacity to resent national wrongs. Let us also keep in view the other object of the movement, viz., to weaken the irresponsible power of the bureaucracy and to make Government by fright impossible, and let us, for this purpose, take advantage of every clean weapon, even if it is not of the true N.C.O. brand, provided it is effective for our purpose. Let us not neglect or despise any legitimate avenue of fighting against the administration. The fight requires to be carried on in manifold ways. Some may carry it in the Councils, face to face with the officials. Why cannot "Non-Cooperation", in its proper sense, be practised in the Councils? Sir P. M. Mehta, when he left the Council Hall with his colleagues on a memorable occasion or when he, face to face with the then Home Member, mercilessly uncloaked the preposterous pretensions of the bureaucracy, was fighting with weapons and a spirit which many non-cooperators of the true and accredited brand may envy in these days. If Non-Cooperation is an *attitude* of the mind, as its eminent author conceives it, and not so much a programme or a creed, a Council Hall is as fitting a place for its display as a mass meeting in Marwadi Vidyalaya. The spirit resides in the mind and is independent of the environment. It is no ground to say that, often times, the environment frightens a weakling, for we do not build our doctrines only on the possibility of men being weak and timid.

MODIFICATIONS.

Now that experience has proved that some parts of the programme have not succeeded, as expected, being exactly those on which disagreement prevailed, we are pleading for a revision of the programme, so as to make it comprehensive, elastic and real. Coming to details, I may mention a few instances of which, in our opinion, a modification is desirable. This is only a plea for re-consideration. The exact form of the modification must be left to future discussion. I would, therefore, suggest as follows:—

(1) That foreign propaganda, so summarily put an end to at the last Congress, be resumed and, if possible, extended. The Indian view has to be put forward before the civilized world in proper bounds. This is an urgent need of the hour. The Government are doing it from their own point of view, and we ought to do the same from ours.

(2) That the time-limit be abandoned, for reasons mentioned in para. 22 below.

(3) That the elections to Legislative bodies, whenever a chance should occur, should be contested perhaps with the limitation, that in the Provinces, unless complete autonomy is introduced, Congress men should not accept office under the present system of Government. This may be, if so desired, made conditional on Government agreeing to dissolve the present bodies.

(4) A very large modification of the educational boycott, including the total abrogation of the compulsory part of it. Attention should be concentrated more on the creation of national institutions than on the withdrawal of students as a set propaganda. When such institutions are projected, and some of them actually in existence, and they compete favourably with state-aided institutions, I have no doubt that sufficient impulses have been generated in the country to secure the exercise of the option in favour of the former. Side by side with this, an intensive propaganda should be carried on in the Councils and outside, having for its object the popularisation of the Universities by a change of the Act governing them, and also the "nationalisation" of the existing system of state-aided education, so as to bring it into greater accord with the present-day requirements and aspirations of the people. To me, it seems to be such a pity that we have deserted this avenue of agitation, to be feebly utilised by a few persons in the present Councils, struggling against an unsuitable environment. While choice, which is nearly the total output on state education every year, we are not in a position to despise, and it seems wrong to wait for this reform till complete Swarajya is attained, which may or may not be for some time yet. Considerable harm has been done to the cause of education by the exclusion of this avenue of work from the programme of Congress activities. The fate of primary education in the Bombay Presidency will clearly illustrate the point I am making.

(5) A large modification of the ban against lawyers, so as to admit of several grades of sacrifice, from complete abstention from practice to a giving up of the entirety or a part of the earnings. A way should be found for getting as many lawyers as possible to work in this movement, provided they are prepared to give the cause at least a part of their time or money. The Congress ought to modify its call, so as to make it possible for all honest-minded lawyers to bear the burden of the country's cause, commensurate with their capacity to sacrifice.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

What I have said above is virtually a repetition of the address which I delivered on the 20th ultimo as President of the 3rd. Thana District Conference at Shahapur. Since then, nothing has happened which affects the significance of my comments; on the contrary, some recent events have happened in Bombay, which confirm many of the views I have recorded herein, regarding the influence of the movement on the popular mind. One effect of the Bombay riots has been to induce Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee to postpone the resort to mass Civil Disobedience. It is significant that the reasons which have brought about this postponement are identically the same as those for which the *Satyagraha* Campaign of 1919 against the Rowlatt Act had to be given up. These reasons make it clear that, in the opinion of Mr. Gandhi and other leaders, an absolutely peaceful atmosphere throughout the whole Country is necessary for the adoption of mass Civil Disobedience. In this view of the case, it is exceedingly doubtful whether mass Civil Disobedience can ever be undertaken, and if so, it is perhaps better not to dangle this weapon too much before the public eye. It cannot add to the strength of the movement. It will be wise to remember, whenever mass Civil Disobedience is thought of in future, that no form thereof can be lightly undertaken, which has the risk of being widely interpreted as a sort of charter for general lawlessness. To disobey specific orders of Government or their officials, which have no moral sanction behind them or are illegal in their inception, is a comparatively easy matter, fraught with no far-reaching harm to the community. The disobedience, in such a case, commands the moral approval of the civilised community, and ends only by affecting the prestige of the promulgator of the order. But when a campaign is undertaken involving a wholesale and general defiance of order and authority, forces may arise, which, in the hands of inexperienced and enthusiastic associates or partisans, may reach extreme limits, involving the community in chaos, disorder and possibly violence. Besides, we value at this stage, above everything else, the personal safety and freedom of Mahatma Gandhi. Rather than rush prematurely on an undertaking which may involve his removal or restraint, his associates, I am sure, are prepared to wait and strive, even beyond the duration of his time-limit, for the achievement of the common end. It is of the utmost importance that he should set a proper value upon his personal freedom. He may not value it for his own sake, but his associates do regard it as their best asset, because he is the centre as well as the circumference of this movement. His genius has guided it, his sacrifice has enobled it and his wisdom has saved it from pit-falls. Our early history tells us that the leader's disappearance from cause, before it has become self-propelling is a heavy set-back to the movement. Modern India is new to the spirit which has created. The country has had only year's training in his counsels of non-violent resistance—far too short a period for his countrymen to imbibe his spirit, in a manner worthy of his teachings. May we, therefore, hope that in launching on this undertaking he will seriously consider this aspect of the case?

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In the mean-while His Excellency the Viceroy has made an important speech, which, inspite of its restrained tone, is sure to be regarded by Provincial Governments as according them full liberty, not only to suppress public disorder or coercion, but to embark on a general policy of repression of all manifestations of political activity which are distasteful to them. It is unfortunate that this utterance of the Viceroy was delivered at a time when the public mind was violently agitated over the horrors of the Moplah asphyxiation, which in its main features of callousness and cruelty, recalls many of the ghastly incidents of the Punjab Tradegy. It is singular that this utterance synchronizes with the suppression, undertaken by many Provincial Governments, of the Congress and Khilafat Volunteers. No right-minded citizen can complain of measures intended for the suppression of evils like public intimidation of citizens or an interference with their liberty of action; but it is permissible to ask for more satisfactory evidence of the wide adoption of such hideous practices than these Governments have been able to adduce. Without such proof, public opinion will not approve of such a gross interference with the most primary right of citizenship, viz. the right of association. It would have been wiser to punish, with a stern hand, *actual* cases of such mal-practices, wherever they were proved to have occurred, rather than suppress the *entire* movement, which at present is one of the few avenues furnishing scope for the enthusiasm and public spirit of our young men. These Governments do not appear to have kept sufficiently in view the difficulties of their position, which are precisely those which had led the British Government in England to stay their hand when trouble was caused by the Ulster Volunteers, infinitely more grave and far-reaching than any that has been so far caused in India. By their ill-advised action, the Government will eventually walk into the trap which their opponents have laid for them. They will certainly fan up the dying embers of mass Civil Disobedience; for the challenge they have offered to the Country by their action, furnishes to their opponents the opportunity of practising precisely that form of civil disobedience for which they have waited long and in the adoption of which they are not likely to forfeit the moral support and approbation of large masses of their countrymen. In brief, Government have virtually invited their numerous opponents to a trial of strength, the issue of which, whichever way it may turn, cannot add to the prestige and reputation of the Government. Is it too late to hope that Lord Reading, with his traditions of Liberalism and his oft-repeated desire to do justice, will realize that an early and generous conciliation of the peoples' wrongs is surer way to success than the iron-handed repression foreshadowed by his ill-time speech?

AKHIL MAHARASTRA CONFERENCE.

MR. DASTANE'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Dastane wires from Bhusawal under date 3rd:—

A regular report of the Akola Conference will in due course of time appear in your paper. It will, I am afraid, very likely mislead the public as people are liable to carry the impression that the Akola Conference and thus Maharashtra has given a setback to the Nagpur Resolution of Non-Co-operation. Here I propose to give a few important facts in order to enable the Indian public to see things in their proper perspective.

The Akola conference was the result of movements, the majority of which took place behind the curtain. The constitution of the Reception Committee, the method of voting the election of the President, etc., were all matters of private understanding, the usual constitutional procedure being set aside. The very object of the conference was not announced and intending delegates were kept off their guard.

It is believed that the right to vote was extended at the eleventh hour to the Congress Delegates also.

All these contrivances failed to secure a respectable attendance of delegates and one may safely say that the Akola Assembly did not truly represent the great Maharashtra. The Bombay delegates deserve special attention. Mr. Jayakar, Drs. Sathaye and Welkar were the only souls representing the important province. Karnatic was prudent enough to order delegates to refrain from voting.

Two resolutions only need reference. The first one reaffirmed the Nagpur Resolution of Non-Co-operation and recommended self-taxation for organizing national service, etc. The other resolution negatived the Nagpur Resolution of Non-Co-operation and recommended Obstructive Non-Co-operation.

Nagpur and Maharashtra voted for the first, whereas Berar and Bombay voted against it. The President conveniently passed the proposition without declaring its fate. But the silence of the President cannot silence facts. In case there was equality of votes, the proposition should have been decided by the majority of the population of the provinces voting. This was actually suggested by Mr. Jayakar. As Nagpur and Maharashtra count 15 millions and Bombay and Berar only 4 millions the proposition supporting Nagpur N. C. O. must be considered as duly passed.

The second proposition was declared to have been passed, Bombay, Berar and Nagpur voting for it and Maharashtra against. But this decision is quite misleading, applying the population test. Twelve millions voted against it, whereas only 7 millions voted for the proposition. But even if this test is not applied, the decision fails to appeal when the following facts are taken into consideration. Bombay was represented by 3 delegates. Mr. Jayakar voted for the proposition and Dr. Sathaye against it. It was for Dr. Welkar to decide the Bombay vote and thus to influence the decision of the Conference. Had Dr. Welker voted against the proposition which he was thinking of doing to the last moment, Bombay and Maharashtra would have been pitched against Nagpur and Berar, thus causing an equality of votes and forcing the President to use the population test. The question is whether a decision that was arrived at by the majority of one vote of Dr. Welkar should be taken to indicate correctly the opinion of the conference. To sum up, first the Akola Conference was not really representative of Maharashtra. Second, the procedure was unconstitutional and third, the decision is deceptive. The conference not only supported the Nagpur N. C. O. Resolution but also suggested an advance.

AKOLA CONFERENCE.

AND MUSLSHI PROJECT.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Dec. 3.

Members of the five Provincial Congress Committees of Karnatak, Bombay Maharashtras, Berar and Nagpur assembled in conference at Akola passed the following resolution unanimously in regard to Mulsni Peta Satyagraha: This Conference places on record its emphatic protest against the attitude adopted by the Government of Bombay towards the grievances of Mavlas in Mulshi Peta, arising out of their ill-advised action under the Land Aquisition Act, in order to further the project of the Tata Hydraulic Works. This step has been taken in utter disregard of the fate of the present peasant proprietors, who from being happy and contented owners, will be reduced to the state of mere labourers. It is also in entire defiance of the religious and historic sentiments of the whole of Maharashtra which is sure to be outrageously insulted by reason of the project causing the submerging of the lands with all the temples of worship and other historic spots of revered memory, so intimately connected with the exploits of the great Shivaji Maharaj, the founder of the Maratha Empire and his *vahant* comrades. This conference congratulates the Mavlas of Mulshi on their resolve to protect their lands at all risks by inaugarating self-defence and on the failure of other means, the campaign of Satyagraha and it calls upon all people in the country who value the preservation of the tradition of valour and freedom and in particular the inhabitants of Maharashtra to support the Mavlas in their unequal struggle by every means in their power. This Conference confidently hopes that the Mulshi struggle will not be regarded by the country merely as a local affair affecting the interest only of a few hundred families living in that locality. This Conference is of opinion that the Mulshi project typifies in one of its aspects the large and important question as to how far projects involving the exploitation of the industrial resources of the country in a manner causing the creation of vested interests in favour of corporations employing or attracting foreign capital, skill, service or enterprise should be permitted, in the present state of the country, when Indians have not the final or determining voice in the affairs of their land.

"OBSERVE NON-VIOLENCE."

MAULANA ABUL-KALAM'S APPEAL.

Maulana Abulkalam Azad in the course of an appeal to the National workers says.

The silence that veiled the confusion and distraction after the historic trials of Karachi is now broken, and the Government have advanced with fresh strength and vigour to counteract the National movement of the country. To begin with, the National Volunteer Corps were declared unlawful in Bengal, and now Local Governments of Delhi and United Province of Agra and Oudh have also followed suit. Seditious Meetings Act has been proclaimed in some districts of Delhi and Meerut. I am in constant journey since the 10th November. During my absence my house and Press were searched and the Police took possession of all unconcerned documents and manuscripts of my compilations and memoranda. The memorable wisdom displayed at the Karachi trials is followed by another wise step, and as is always the case, the second step must be superior to the first. By breaking up the National Volunteer Corps the Government themselves have, as it were, guided us and shown us the easiest and most effective way of making Civil Disobedience a success. On this occasion, I invite the special attention of all the Khilafat workers to be full of a strong sense of duty, and an unconquerable determination to do it, and to purge their organisation of all weaknesses of thought and action. The first and most essential of all our duties is to preserve perfect, strong, and unconquerable peace, unshakeable even under gravest provocations. We ourselves would be our worst enemy, if we showed the slightest carelessness in preserving peace and order. The Bombay disturbances have given us a lesson how even a right neglect shown at the outset can lead serious troubles.

LORD SINHA.

The "Tribune" writes:—A vernacular daily of Calcutta, the *Hindustan*, said in a recent issue that one of three rumours that were in process of circulation in Calcutta regarding Lord Sinha's resignation was that it was due to a difference of opinion between his lordship and a European member of his Executive Council, resulting in the exchange of unpleasant words and an appeal to a higher authority by the latter. Another rumour which is noticed by no less responsible a journal than the *Prabashi*, one of Babu Ramananda Chatterjea's organs, is even more extraordinary. It is to the effect that Lord Sinha was asked to arrest Mahatma Gandhi, that he refused to be made a cat's paw, and as a protest against the suggestion resigned his office. Neither journals vouches for the correctness of the rumour to which it draws attention, while the former invites the Government to contradict such of the rumours that are current as are untrue, as their circulation can do no good. That is an appeal in which we heartily join.

A CORRECTION.

In the article headed "A Neglected Taluka," appearing in the "Chronicle" 22nd November, "Some of them are convicted of theft" ought to be "A man of the Police Department itself was convicted before for theft in Dhandhuka.

TRAIN DERAILMENT NEAR BANDIKUI

(Associated Press.)

BIKANIR, Dec. 4.

Owing to a derailment of a goods train between Bandikui and Anu on the B. B. and C. I. Railway the up and down Mail trains are being diverted via Rewari and Phulera. Other trains will be transhipped. It is expected that through traffic will be restored in about 12 hours.

BOMBAY RASHTRIYA SHALA

ANNUAL GATHERING

The annual day of the Rashtriya Shala, Princess Street, Bombay, was celebrated by the students and the teachers at the morarji Goculdas Hall on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. B. M. Motiwala.

After prayers and recitations Mr. U. K. Oza, Principal, addressed the parents and guardians of the students. He said the school came into existence mainly owing to the public spirit of the students who left the G. T. High School in November, 1920, and he was called upon to take up the responsibility of conducting the school in difficult times. Though National schools were opened everywhere, it had to be recognised that there was no educational atmosphere in the country. Until Swaraj was obtained it was not possible to create favourable conditions which are vitally necessary to carry on national education. He expressed his satisfaction that the students had played a very important part in collections of Swaraj funds and foreign clothes and readily took to Charkha even at the sacrifice of studies.

Continuing, Mr. Oza said a residential school was necessary. Discipline in order to be really effective and educative required space and Bombay could not spare enough space for the school.

After music and more recitations Mr. Motiwala addressed the meeting. He congratulated the boys and masters of the school and said he supported the Principal in what he said. He was on the Schools Committee and he would do his best, he said, to see that the institution became a model one. Any amount of money spent on such patriotic institutions was well spent. He considered that a residential school was the only solution of parental apathy. And natural surroundings with extensive space were necessary for the development of physique. He congratulated Lala Lajpatrai on his arrest on behalf of the school and endorsed the view that the present was supremely a political period and the duty of every one young or old was to prepare for Swaraj. He was glad the Rashtriya Shala had done its best in the direction.

ATTEMPTED DACOITY IN SION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last night at about 9 p.m. some 15 to 20 Pathans, armed with revolvers, lathies and big knives, rushed in our bungalow all of a sudden with an intention of dacoity, and began to assault our servants outside and also locked some of them in their rooms. Some of those ruffians approached us entering the kitchen where some of us were taking meals and with the aid of revolvers and knives drove two of us in a corner blocking our way by holding before each one of us revolver and the big Sura. Ladies and children being horrified at the sight cried aloud losing the balance and wisely ran outside the bungalow. We were under the custody of two ruffians with revolver near our nose and we could not make any attempt to leave the place. Fortunately, our uncle came from outside from his bungalow to see us with his Pathan servant at that moment. The ruffians had already locked the door from inside so he could not come to us. He tapped the door loudly. That sound and the shrieking of children made the thieves to believe that some help was coming so they began to return before they could succeed in carrying anything. They ran at the door and opened it. Our uncle was unexpectedly caught and was roughly handled and assaulted. The Pathan servant was given a blow on his temples with a bleeding wound. All of them disappeared in the dark. We telephoned to the Dadar police station and after about twenty minutes the Police Superintendent arrived.

About 7 persons were assaulted including our uncle.—Yours, etc.,

NAVARE BROTHERS.

Sion, Nov. 29.

TATA INSTITUTE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Complaints had been heard for years that the Tata Research Institute at Bangalore had not been successfully and adequately doing the work for which it was founded. Government have at length appointed an enquiry committee. But it was unnecessary to bring out Sir William Pope from Cambridge to act as its chairman. His chemical qualifications are not called in question. But there are men among us competent to do the work—men who know the condition of the country, which Sir William does not.

We do not understand why Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee has been nominated a member of the committee, and why, he having been nominated, Mr. C. V. Raman, a protege of his, though neither a chemist nor an industrialist, should also have been nominated. Sir Ashutosh is not a chemistry graduate, knows nothing of the chemical research, is not connected with any chemical or other industry, and his administration of the Calcutta University (which ought, according to a Bengal Council resolution, to have been already under enquiry by a committee) has brought it to the verge of bankruptcy and made some of its doings stink in the nostrils of all honest men who know the facts. Are these qualifications so eminent that Messrs Shafi and Sharp felt compelled to recommend his nomination in spite of a protege of his, the Registrar of the Calcutta University, having ouoted the Government of India some months ago by a famous letter? And was Sir P. C. Ray's minute in connection with the Chemical Services Committee so serious a disqualification that he, the father of chemical research and indigenous chemical industries in this country, he, the teacher of so many doctors of science, researchers and industrialists, he, the director of well-nigh a dozen industries, could not be appointed a member of the committee?

Perhaps, too, it did not occur to Government that the nomination of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee was practically tantamount to showing contempt for the Bengal Council. —"Modern Review."

LORD DERBY HOWLED DOWN

"REDS" BREAK UP A MEETING.

WILD LONDON SCENES.

PLATFORM RUSHED AND UNION JACK TORN.

A meeting under the auspices of the British Empire Union, which was to have been addressed by the Earl of Derby, the new President, at the Central Hall, Westminster, in mail week, was completely broken up by an organised effort on the part of Communists.

Sir Ernest Wild, the Chairman, in his opening remarks, was subjected to incessant interruptions. Shouts from men and women came from the galleries and the body of the hall. Among phrases that could be heard were, "What about the ex-Service men?" What about the unemployed?" and "Oh, Stanley, Oh." Stewards vainly attempted to restore order, and and free fights took place in the left-hand gallery.

The Chairman, who had been endeavouring to outline the policy of the Union, at this point shouted, "We are not going to have this meeting spoiled by a few rowdy people; we are going through with it." To this a woman in the gallery retorted, "Ask your stewards to keep their hands off the ex-Service men; if you don't we will not be responsible for what will happen." Whistles were blown, rattles and squeakers were sounded, and a few steamers were thrown from the gallegies. In a lull in the uproar Sir Ernest Wild introduced Lord Derby as a soldier, a sportsman, and a statesman, and asked the audience to hear him. To the interrupters he exclaimed: "If you don't behave yourselves you will be turned out; you will find plenty of your brother Bolsheviks outside."

"THE RED FLAG."

The true nature of the opposition was clearly revealed when Lord Derby rose with the intention of speaking. Notwithstanding the approving cheers of the orderly section of the audience, the lawless element redoubled their activities. Appeals for silence were of no avail; the revolutionaries booed with vigour and in unison; and fresh cries came from different parts of the hall. After a time a degree of silence was momentarily established, and Lord Derby managed to remark that he had accepted the Presidency of the British Empire Union because he felt that anything that could be done to unite the Empire was work that anyone would be willing to undertake. The consolidation of the British Empire, he proceeded, should be our first consideration.

At this point the disorderly members of the audience, presumably, got their second wind, and the interruptions became louder than ever. Replying to some who called for silence, Lord Derby gave the assurance: "I am wound up: I shall go on: it is all right." He did manage to shout a few words about the relations between this country and the Colonies as a result of the war, but was then unable to make himself heard, and gave up the attempt.

From shouting the Communists turned to singing, as a more effective means of breaking up the meeting. A verse of "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in his grave" was followed by the "Red Flag." This was taken up in different parts of the hall.

FIGHT FOR THE PLATFORM.

At this stage it was quite evident that no further progress would be made with the meeting. The revolutionaries continued singing "The Red Flag" and pandemonium prevailed in all parts of the hall. Recognising the inevitable, the out of the hall, and into the street. Gradually the hall was cleared the disturbance having lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour.

Admission to the meeting was by ticket, and how such numbers of disorderly persons obtained possession of them is a point that remains to be cleared up. From the commencement of the proceeding it was clear that the effort to break up the meeting was organised. The revolutionaries entered the hall in bodies. They remained quiet until the Chairman opened the meeting, and then started on a compaign of interruption which increased in volume every minute, and culminated in a series of free fights, which ended with the arrival of the police.—The "West Minister Gazette."

organist crashed on the National Anthem, and the peaceful members of the audience stood up, while many of the demonstrators ostentatiously resumed their seats. Following this the platform party retired to the ante-room.

The trouble was then by no means over, Missiles were thrown on the platform, some of them resembling stink bombs. While many of the revolutionaries trooped gleefully out of the hall, the more daring spirit among them made a rush for the platform. The stewards unsuccessfully barred their path, and things began to assume amore serious aspect. A large Union Jack stretched across the front of the organ was torn in pieces, and some members of the British Empire Union who had remained on the platform were threatened. At long last a force of police came on the scene. They speedily grappled with the demonstrators, and after a sharp struggle marched them off the platform.

K. D. AND BROTHERS.

WILL SHORTLY PRESENT

THEIR GREATEST NEW SERIAL

TIGER BAND
TIGER BAND
TIGER BAND

WATCH

WHERE AND WHEN.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, December 10.
Bombay races: First Extra Meeting.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	12 3	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

COOMARASWAMY—DALAYA.—On 1st December at the M. E. Church, East Street, Poona, by the Rev. W. W. Bruere, Helen Shevanti Dalaya to Samuel Coomaraswamy. R2142

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

The public is hereby informed by the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, that owing to a strike amongst the Firemen the Local Suburban service on the B. B. and C. I. Railway is likely to be curtailed and irregular.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

The band of the First Bn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt., will play an interesting programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand on Tuesday, the 6th instant, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Velji L. Nappoo and Shankar V. Deshpande have been elected as delegates to the Ahmedabad Congress from the F. Ward Congress Committee.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—Lesser Egrets (Ardea Carzotta) 4. By the Hon. Secretary, Natural History Society. Arabian Gasello (Gasella Arabica) one pair. By Mr. Mohamed Salim Saderavi.

"PRO-JERUSALEM."

Professor Patrick Geddes of the University School Sociology and Economics will give an address explaining the movement called "Pro-Jerusalem" started in Jerusalem to promote cordial relations between the various communities, Mahomedans, Jews, Christians inhabiting that city, in the hall of the Chanda Ranji Hindu Girls' High School at Girgaon Back Road, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 6 p.m.

FOURTH MUSICAL CONFERENCE.

The fourth Music Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya and the fifth Exhibition of Musical Instruments will be held on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th instant, in the specially erected pandal in Shri Ram Chawk Sandhurst Road, Bombay. when Shreeman Pandit Ramapati Misraji, Principal Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, has kindly consented to preside.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The written examination of the Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), and the oral examination on Monday, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. Those who have not yet paid the fee are requested to pay it to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, or the Clerk in charge of the Sanitary Institute Building, on or before the 15th instant. Candidates are requested to be punctual at the examination.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

At the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay held on the 3rd instant, the following seven members were elected to the All-India Congress Committee:—Messrs. S. G. Banker, Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Mrs. S. Naidu, Messrs. K. P. Kadilkar, Umar Sobani, M. R. Jayakar and Ahmed H. S. Khatri.

The following members were duly elected to the Council:—Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, M. R. Jayakar, Ahmed H. S. Khatri, B. N. Mehisheri, Vithaldas V. Jerajani, R. S. Padbidri, J. B. Patel, V. A. Desai, Velji L. Nappoo, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, S. V. Deshpande, Jivraj G. Nensey, U. K. Oza, Baban Gokhalay, K. B. Sanzgiri, Narandas Purshottam and Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Mr. Anantram Vaikutram, Mr. L. Patankar and R. J. Mistry.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in		29.189
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	,,	70 2
Dew Point	,,	66 0
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0 682
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)..	,,	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	,,	85 6
Minimum do do	,,	72 1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SE, WNW.
Movement of Wind do	miles	111

A Colombo, Message December 2 says during the salute of 21 guns fired in honour of the birthday or Queen Alexandra, Gunner Brown was by anadvertance seriously injured on his right arm besides the whole of the right side being charred. Another gunner suffered from shock. Brown since had his arm amputated and his condition is precarious. Guns were obselete six pounds.

HEALTH AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to send herewith for publication in your columns an Editorial Note appearing in the London "Health Review" of last month. It is futile to expect India to rise to the high level of public health attained by England while the present bureaucratic system of administration obtains. What do the bureaucrats care for the health of the people of India? If they do, will they throw crores into the sea or waste lakhs over the Royal tamasha while the demon of starvation stalks in the land? It is only when we have Home Rule and control over public finances that we shall be able to tackle seriously with the problem of insanitation which confronts us. Let us then vigorously strive for Home Rule—is the moral which the Paragraph from the English Periodical, which runs as under, inculcates, if we seriously intend to rid India of Epidemic scourges:—

"THE HEALTH OF LEICESTER.

We are glad to see from Dr. Killick Millard's annual report (for 1920) that the vital statistics of Leicester, the Mecca of anti-vaccinists, continue satisfactorily.

The general death-rate was only 11.7 per thousand population (which is now estimated at 245,465)—the Lowest death-rate it has ever recorded.

The infant mortality rate was also the lowest hitherto recorded, 89·4 per thousand births. Twenty-five years ago the rate was over 200!

Epidemic diarrhoea, at one time the infant scourge of Leicester, has become negligible.

Small-pox for the seventh year in succession was entirely absent from this unvaccinated city. With the exception of a solitary imported case in 1913 there has been no small-pox in Leicester for 15 years. Dr. Millard remarks:—

"This is all the more remarkable when contrasted with the emphatic prophecies made in all good faith 40 years ago, when infantile vaccination fell into disuse in Leicester.

The total vaccinations for 1920 were 201; 120 public, 81 private.

As 5,905 children were born the vaccination rate amounted to only 3.4 per cent of the births.

Dr. Millard estimates that the proportion of the native-born population of Leicester, under the age of 36, which has never been vaccinated, is probably nearly 90 per cent.

Congratulations to Leicester and its enlightened Medical Offies" (London *Health Review.*)—Yours, etc.

M.

LAW OF SEDITION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos your comments in to-day's (30th Nov.) "Chronicle" on Mr. Yacub Hasan's case, I am inclined to think that the local Governments should not have launched the prosecutions under Section 124A. (I. P. C.), for I believe with you that the measure is an "anachronism." The definition of "sedition" under that section has been strained to crude dimensions. Yet it cannot remain the same, as in pre-Reforms days, in the altered situation created by the Reforms Act, 1919, which has materially affected the machinery of administration of Government. Section 124 A. (I. P. C.), was a measure forged and aimed at the protection from criticism, however legitimate, of the absolute rule of bureaucratic Government which was completely autocratic and not amenable nor responsible to popular control, in howsoever partial a degree, as now. Thanks to the Reforms Act, times have changed and autocracy has been completely abandoned, though there may still be witnessed excesses of official zeal here and there, as a replica or legacy of the past autocracy. A measure intended for the purposes of shielding an autocratic Government can have no place in times when we have to enjoy quasi-popular and democratic form of Government.

The Government of India, we are told, have appointed a standing Committee to look into and revise all laws and it may be hoped that, that Committee will take notice of the law of sedition. Till the decision of the Committee is before the Government and the country, the authorities would do well to stay their hands in embarking upon a campaign of prosecutions under the law of sedition. It has even been admitted by no less exalted and responsible authority than Mr. Montagu, who is now the Secretary of State for India, that the system of administration as obtained in 1917, that is long before the famous and historic declaration of 20th August, 1917, was "too wooden, iron and antediluvian." The law of sedition belongs to that age of autocracy and hence in the "New Era" it must go, or appear in a form suited to the changed times.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

SADHUS AND THE CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly publish the following on behalf of the Sadhus and Sanyasins in your next issue and oblige.

"As the Congress is now constituted on a representative basis and has got a limited number of delegates, it would be impossible for the Sadhus and Sanyasins of the country to join it as delegates. They have got no permanent domicile in any particular place, nor are they able to pay the delegation fees, if elected,—which is almost impossible. There is no doubt that the Sadhus and Sanyasins of India will attend in numbers at the Ahmedabad Sessions as at the Nagpur one. They have joined the political movement and wish to remain in it. Is it not, therefore, advisable to provide for their representation,—limited, of course, or at least for their free attendance? Will the Congress authorities consider this question and arrange for the matter immediately, and let the public know what they decide?—Yours, etc.

SWAMI SHIVANAND SARASWATI.
Amraoti, Nov. 29.

CAUCASIAN BLOCK.

BLOW AT ALLIED POLICY.

Writing from Constantinople on October 30, the "Morning Post" correspondent said:—

Those who are interested in the peace of the Near East will have to take serious account of the latest diplomatic agreement signed between Kemalist Turkey and the Caucasian States, with Russia's participation. The Kemalist Government is now, and apparently for the future, the only effective and real Government of Turkey, and its independent diplomatic acts will affect all coming negotiations with the Western Powers. The first of such acts was the Moscow Treaty with the Bolsheviks last year, and the present Kars treaty signed on October 13 is its corollary. The Kars document, as will be seen, establishes a number of points fundamentally inacceptable to Allied policy, and assures to the Angora Government the support of her Eastern Bolshevist neighbours in its full programme.

The following are the earliest official details obtained: The signatories were Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia, on one side, and the Angora Government for Turkey on the other, with Soviet Russia's "participation." There are twenty-one clauses in the agreement, and of these the principal ones are:

(1) The contracting parties, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia, consider null and void all international treaties agreements, and arrangements reached between them and other Powers concerning the territories of the signatories, except the territorial clause of the Moscow Treaty. (2) In the event of any attempt to impose any treaty or agreement on any of the contracting parties against its will, the other contracting parties will engage not to recognise such treaty or agreement. Specifically any international agreement not recognised by the Angora Parliament shall not be recognised by Azerbaijan, Armenia, or Georgia. (3) Capitulations in in Turkey are suppressed and all legislation to the contrary is null and void. (4) The Turkish-Armenian frontiers are fixed, commencing at the north from the village of Sarib, on the Black Sea, and including in Turkey the provinces of Kars and Ardahan, and, following the course of the river Arpatchai as far as the source of the river at Caracou. (5) The Nahitchevan zone possessing interests for Turkey and Azerbaijan, becomes an autonomous province under the protection of Azerbaijan. (6) Turkey cedes Batum to Georgia under the following conditions: First, there shall be an open religious administration and autonomy for the different communities of its population; and, second, Turkey will be privileged to use the port of Batum for all exports and imports free of customs duties or other exaction. (7) The Straits and the Black Sea are to be held absolutely free for the commercial navigation of all countries. International regulations to that effect will be drawn up later at a conference of the riverine States. (8) At such conference nothing shall be agreed to of such a nature as will infringe Turkish sovereignty or jeopardise the security of Turkey and her capital. (9) A further conference will be held shortly to define the commercial, economic, and financial relations between Turkey and the States of the Caucasus.

From the above it will be seen that the Kars Treaty is intended as a political document directed, with Moscow's support, to constitute a solid block against Allied policy regarding Armenia, the Straits, Asia Minor, and the protection of foreigners in Turkey.

SALE OF LIQUOR.

A NEW REGULATION.

The Director of Information sends us the following:—Among the regulations made by Government to regulate the consumption of liquor and, while preventing excessive drinking to give no encouragement to the manufacture and sale of illicit spirits, is one which fixes the maximum quantity of country spirit which can be possessed by or sold by retail to one individual at a time. The maximum hitherto has varied in different parts of the Presidency from one bottle to 6 bottles (one gallon). The specific object in view in making this regulation was to discourage as far as possible drinking at home and this policy has met with a considerable measure of success. After careful consideration, however, Government have decided that the quantity should be further reduced and have decided therefore that the limit should be uniform, i.e., one bottle in all urban and municipal areas and as regards the rural areas, where shops are at considerable distances, 3 bottles, except in one or two areas where the existing limit is one bottle and where the old system will be retained. Moreover, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise has been requested to select 6 urban or municipal areas and abolish "off" sales of country spirits therein.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND WASTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please let the following appear in your paper, for which I shall much be obliged:—

It is a matter of great regret that in spite of the advocacy by Mahatma Gandhi of Swadeshi and simplicity, the Hindus and the Parsees seem to have ignored the advice given by him. I have been fortunate enough to find out among both these communities that they still invite useless show and expenditure in connection with marriage ceremony. I do not understand why they are spending so much money in starting processions and also in giving grand and expensive dinner parties given for that special occasion. When in certain parts of India hardships and hunger have taken their place, it is not wise for every thoughtful person to expend so lavishly money which might be able to modify the want which is felt for the fulfilment of several funds. With these few words, I humbly request every rich and well-to-do man to curtail as much expenditure as he can and the money thus saved may be contributed to funds.—Yours, etc.,

H.

Girgaon Back Road,
Bombay, Dec. 5.

CONFERENCE OF SUBJECTS OF INDIAN STATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Bombay, there are subjects of almost all the Indian States. Several of them are wealthy people, several are men of letters, taking part in public movements. Unfortunately, after they have settled here, they have, as if it were, forgotten and neglected their places of brith—the Indian States. Princes and people are alone to take care of themselves. The intellegentsia having left the States, they are politically and otherwise left in the back ground.

It is high time now, that those who are originally subjects of these States, but who are now residing in Bombay, should wake up and take keen interest in their affairs and give their due quota for their upliftment. The acive sympathy from Bombay, will, I am sure, encourage both princes and the people to a very great extent. With this view in my mind I propose that the subjects of the States of Decan, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch etc., who are residing in Bombay should meet in a Conference and should give assurance to the Princes and People that they are with them and they are willing and determined to help them in their efforts for progress.

I have consulted Mr. V. J. Patel, who takes very keen interest in the welfare of the Indian States and he has approved of my proposal.

I suggest that such a Conference should be held in Bombay before the Indian National Congress meets at Ahmedabad, so that more interest can be created in that body, when it handles the problems of Indian States.

Those who approve of this idea of mine will please communicate their views to me. If a sympathetic response is obtained a preliminary meeting of some of the leading persons will be arranged to draw the programme and to make necessary arrangements for the Conference.

It is needless for me to say that a Conference like this, can handle only such questions as are common to all and that too, in a brotherly spirit.—Yours, etc.,

MALSUKHLAN R. MEHTA.

Dec. 3.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

Those who are fortunate enough to possess a distinctive sense of humour (it is vitally necessary in Bombay) must have thoroughly enjoyed the Waring Company's excellent performance of Lechmere Worrall's happy farce "Ann" last evening.

This evening we are to have "Leah Kleschna" Lena Ashwell's great London success, and tomorrow, "Mr. Pim Passes By." The feature of the week by all accounts is to be the matinee production on Thursday—Romeo and Juliet. If it is half as wonderfully staged as Doris Keene's London production was last year, it will be indeed worth a visit. A distinctive compliment was paid to Doris Keene if we remember correctly by Ellen Terry playing the small part of Juliet's old governess on that notable occasion.

What a wonderful Juliet Ellen Terry made in the heyday of her no less wonderful stage career.

The H. B. Waring Company's production of Romeo and Juliet should prove a great attraction—Being a matinee performance at reduced prices of admission the opportunity should be of endless value particularly, to our students of Bombay. So rarely such occasions present themselves that it would be a great pity were they missed.

We hear the Bombay Symphony Orchestra is to give their second concert very shortly. The occasion will be most interesting. Might we venture to suggest, however, that the second programme contains one or two bright little items say a humorous monologue—or a song or two at the piano, or even a recitation. We believe the programmes of the London Symphony Concerts are arranged in that way. This would undoubtedly break the monotony of a number of Orchestral classics which would otherwise have to appear on the programme in succession—and at the same time without wishing to infer any depravity in musical taste, on the part of Bombay's music lovers, we are inclined to voice the opinion that an arrangement of programme in such a manner, on future Bombay Symphony Concert occasions, would be welcomely received by all those who have the success of the movement at heart.

We are very interested in the progress of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra, and we certainly think a great deal of promise has been shown—and there appears to be no reason for supposing that it is likely to be doomed to failure (not even in Bombay). Patronage at these concerts of course is the main thing to assure success. We want to see that patronage forthcoming on each occasion when an Orchestral Concert is given. Therefore let care and discretion be used when programmes are arranged. Make them appeal if possible to the audience as a whole, and with that end in view, there should be no question about the success of this new musical venture being assured.

FANCY FAIR AT BYCULLA.

The Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation is to be congratulated on its carrying out so successfully the Fancy Fair and Variety Entertainments in the spacious compound of the Gloria Church, Byculla. The Fair and Entertainments will continue till tomorrow the 6th instant. In the Fair there are 31 Side shows which are open to the public from 4-30 p.m. onwards. The Variety Entertainments begin at 9-30 p.m. lasting till 1 a.m. and are really enjoyable. In the Side Shows, there are Picture Gallery, Toy Land, Sweets Stall, Restaurant Garden, Fish Pond, Lucky Bag, Joy Rides, Shooting Gallery, and Wheels of Fortune, etc., while in the Variety Entertainments one can well expect entertainment in vocal and musical concerts and dramatic pieces depicting home life in Goa under different vicissitudes which are the more appreciated and applauded as they are sung and spoken in Concanim. The proceeds of the Fair and Entertainments go for a noble and charitable purpose, viz:—in aid of Education of the poor and Women Welfare. The Shows and Entertainments are open to the public both Christians and non-Christians. For the benefit of those who stay for Variety Entertainments till 1 a.m. arrangement has been made with the Tramway Company to run trams in different parts of the city after the entertainment is over. In view of the fact that the Fair is promoted for the noble task of illuminating the mind even of the poorest child with the light of truth and knowledge and to save the precious womanhood from physical and moral disease, we hope, it would be well patronize by all castes and communities irrespective of creed or race.

TRAIN TRAGEDY.

The Moplahs of Kasaragod Taluk, at a meeting held on 30th November at Kasaragod resolved that they had no confidence in the committee appointed to enquire into the Malabar-train tragedy.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

FIREMAN AND CLEANERS DOWN TOOLS.

TRAIN SERVICE DISORGANISED.

Day before yesterday after midnight about 150 firemen and clearners of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Running Shed, at Parel laid down their tools all of a sudden. The grievances of the workmen are, it is said that they were promised by the management certain concessions on the occasion of the last strike which were not fulfilled afterwards. The other complaint of these workmen is that they were being illtreated by the Loco-Foreman.

The workmen further allege that when a few days ago three employees were dismissed by the Foreman they asked for their reinstatement. With regard to this matter the authorities concerned have replied that with the reinstatement of workmen whose services have already been dispensed with they (the workmen) had nothing to do as it was not their concern, but their other demands would be taken into consideration.

The workmen being not satisfied with the decision of the authorities struck work before day-break. The railway police under Inspector Karaka and the city police under Khan Bahadur Taki hurried to the scene on receipt of information of the strike. On account of the strike, the engines that were to run local trains yesterday morning were not fired at their usual hour by firemen. In order to run local trains, the authorities took out a few shunting engines and a few drivers and work-shop-men who could be spared were sent out to work as firemen. Seeing this, the workmen tried to prevent the running of the trains and sat on the railway lines but were removed by the police immediately. No further disturbance was created by the workmen.

In the morning office-goers and other passengers were put to great inconvenience on account of the local and suburban train-service being disorganised. Most of the passengers have had to stand on foot-boards of trains as there was practically no room in the comartments. The local train service still remains disorganised.

THREE POLICEMEN RESIGN.

The Secretary, District Congress Committee, Ghazipur, writes that the following policemen have resigned service, under Non-Cooperation:—

(1) Shafiq Ahmed, Sub-Inspector, Dildar Nagar, District Ghazipur.

(2) Enayet Husein, Constable No. 106, Ghazipur City.

(3) Abdul Rahman, Constable No. 283, Ghazipur City.

'THE BLACK HOLE'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you kindly give publicity to the following in your widely circulated paper:—

In view of the falsity of the account given in Indian history by European historians of Siraj-ud-davlla's so-called persecution in connection with the imprisonment of 117 Europeans in a dark dungeon called the Black Hole of Calcutta, as narrated in your issue of the 26th November 1921 by Mr. B. F. Bharoocha, on the authority of a Bengalee historian, I am given to understand that perhaps there may have occurred in it (history) still some more fictitious events shrouded in mystery, similar to the one described by Mr. Bharoocha. It is likely that excellent statesmanship and efficient administration of the government of some of the past rulers of this vast empire, be they Mahomedans or Hindoos, may, like that of Sirajuddola, have not yet seen the light of day.

Most of the Indians entertain doubt as to whether some Indian Rulers of the past perpetrated dastardly deeds of tyrannizing over their subject people, and likewise whether they were wanting in knowledge of regal jurisprudence. Moreover delicate brains of the rising generations studying in public schools are early imbued with the thoughts that in consequence of their (Rulers') despotism they were unfit in every respect to sway their subject-people. In order to dispel such doubts and unveil the true state of affairs Mr. Bharoocha or some other reader of your valued journal who is proficient either in Persian or Sanskrit works on Indian history will, I hope, be pleased to bring to light mythic narratives, that may have crept in history.

Will your above learned correspondent kindly state whether the Bengalee historian has quoted any authority in corroboration of his above views? Because without mentioning chapter and verse of reliable standard authors conviction cannot go home to ignorant masses.—Yours etc.

A RANDERI.

Rander, Dec. 4.

TWO MAHOMEDAN LEADERS SERVED WITH SUMMONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

Mr. Qasimkhan and Qazi Inamullah were served with summons under Section 108 on 27th and 1st respectively. The date for the latter's hearing is fixed for 22nd instant. The former's case was taken up to-day by Mr. Chhotelal Varma, E.A.C., Nagpur. Mr. Qasimkhan remained undefended. Proceedings were in vernacular. Two prosecution witnesses, Messrs. Pimple and Nawazish Husein read out their notes. Mr. Qasimkhan refused to cross-examine, as he did not intend to take any part in the proceedings. He refused to furnish bail and gladly went to jail. The case is postponed till to-morrow.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY PLAINTIFF

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE GRANTED.

Rustomji A. Wadia and another ... Plaintiffs
vs.
The Scottish Alliance Insurance Co., Ltd. ..... Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

This was the hearing of a rule taken out by the defendants for an order sanctioning the prosecution of the two plaintiffs in the suit and their mehta for forgery. The plaintiffs had filed this suit in September, 1919, to recover two sums of money, Rs. 72,000, Rs. 2,500 from the defendant Company. The first plaintiff owned a ginning factory near Navsari for ginning cotton. The second plaintiff was a partner of the first plaintiff. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that there was a fire in the factory in January, 1919, and cotton of the value of Rs. 75,000 was burnt down. This suit was brought to recover the value of the cotton. The defendants denied that there was any fire or that cotton to the extent of Rs. 75,000 was burnt. There was no such quantity of cotton in the factory at the date of the alleged fire. The plaintiffs had purposely set fire to a very small quantity of cotton and spread out the burnt cotton to give the appearance of a great fire. The suit was heard by his Lordship in March last and at the hearing it transpired during the cross-examination of the first plaintiff that the Kanta book of the plaintiffs in which the weighments of the cotton on the premises were entered, appeared to be forged. Next day, counsel for the plaintiffs informed the Court that he did not wish to proceed with the case and the suit was accordingly dismissed with costs. The defendants subsequently moved the Court for sanction to prosecute the plaintiffs.

Sir Thomas Strangman, Advocate-General, appeared for the defendants in support of the Rule.

There was no appearance for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship after hearing counsel for the defendants made the rule absolute and said that on a consideration of the facts of the case he had no hesitation in saying that a prima facie case had been made out and that the sanction applied for must be granted. His Lordship accordingly granted the sanction to prosecute the first and second plaintiffs. The papers in the matter were directed to be sent to the Public Prosecutor.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Bhashankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A LADY FORGETS.

FINED UNDER ARMS ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Wreay charged Mrs. M. Long under Arms Act for being in possession of a rifle without a license.

The evidence showed that the accused had a license for possessing a rifle, but she failed to renew it in spite of a reminder from the Commissioner of Police.

The defence was that the accused was ill at the time she received the reminder and forgot all about it afterwards.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 25 and ordered the rifle to be restored to her when she renewed the license.

ADDITIONAL MAGISTRATES' COURT.

RIOTERS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Additional Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector Gopal charged Haji Abdul Rehman and three others for rioting and murder of Alfred Willis on the 17th of November during the last Bombay disturbance.

As the police required time for investigation his Worship postponed the case till the 15th instant.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Before the same Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Gopal charged John D'Sylva for murder of Bhagwanprasad Ramprasad, an employee of Macbeth Brothers, on the 27th of November last.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

His Worship remanded the accused till the 15th instant pending further police enquiry.

CORNER'S COURT.

VICTIM TO TAXI-CAR.

Taxi-car No. 8316, driven by James Clements, was proceeding along Sankli Street at 4-30 p.m. yesterday, when a Hindu boy named Keru Samla, aged about 6 years, came running from the left side of the car and was knocked down by the left front wheel which passed over him. Immediately the car was stopped and the deceased removed to the J. J. Hospital where, on arrival, he succumbed to injuries.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Keru Samla, when Captain Moneriff who was in the car said that the road was under repairs and the car was going slow. The horn was constantly sounded.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE WHYTE COMMITTEE.

SITTINGS CONCLUDED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

The Whyte Committee yesterday heard evidence of three civilians, Messrs Brander, Webb and Grantham and concluded their sitting to-day with the evidence of Mr. Booth Gravely, the Revenue Secretary. They will at once proceed to discuss their report which is expected to be complete by 15th. instant.

A correspondent wires:—Messrs. Aney, Bamangaonkar, Ramrao, Abdul Roulpsha, Sadashivrao Kelkar, Bapat and Panalalji Vyas are elected members of the All-India Congress Committee from Berar. Election of delegates also is over.

The Annual Foot-ball Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, will commence on the 20th of December 1921.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December 6, 1921.

THE MORAL.

Among the unpleasant results of the recent disturbances in Bombay has been a perfect chorus of gratuitous advice from the opponents of Nationalism that Mahatma Gandhi should forthwith hide his diminished head and retire to some Himalayan solitude, for, they say, the movement of non-violent Non-Co-operation has proved a failure. Mahatma Gandhi's own frank admissions have been twisted by the anti-Nationalist Press into abject confessions of defeat for himself and his movement, and to these false premises has been appended the conclusion that the movement must now cease. The reasoning follows specious lines. "Non-Co-operation," they say, "has induced bloodshed and violence in Bombay. The preaching of passive resistance to unintelligent masses of the population has had its expected reaction in an outbreak of rioting. Non-Co-operation," they add, "as a political doctrine, and its preachers, are directly responsible for the recent outbreak in Bombay. Therefore, Non-Co-operation, its preaching and its practice, must cease." Fallacious arguments of the above description are now appearing all over India and will be echoed by certain organs in England. "Gandhi has failed," they say. "Non-Co-operation has induced violence. Gandhi must now desist from fostering so mischievous and immoral a movement." But every Indian Nationalist, with the creed of Non-Co-operation in his heart, will vehemently deny that Gandhi has failed or that the preaching of Non-violent Non-Co-operation induced the recent riots in Bombay. All honesty, clear-thinking and logic are against those whose ill-concealed fear of the Mahatma and his mission prompt their hypocritical appeals to him to stay his hand. For, if the Bombay disturbances have a moral, it is that "Gandhism" must be preached to the people even more strenuously and assiduously in the immediate future than has been the case in the past. Those who failed to keep the peace in Bombay sinned as grievously against the ethics of Non-Co-operation as they did against the Penal Code. And they sinned in ignorance. So far from their sin proving that Non-Co-operation propaganda had prompted it, the rioting testified to the fact that the doctrine had not reached the rioters. The disturbances may be classed with those of a previous era—before Non-Co-operation. India has witnessed many riots in the past where human nature, patriotism and zeal outran discretion and formerly there remained only repression from the opposition to quell them. To-day, however, Mahatma Gandhi is with us to forestall—to rob repression of its empty victory. Those who in Bombay on the 17th November and later days resorted to the old and futile methods of open violence were not followers of Mahatma Gandhi. Nationalists in sentiment they might have been, but they were not Non-Co-operators, for Non-Co-peration and aggressive violence are as water and fire—they cannot merge in a single container.

If in a moment of aberration or weakness the Mahatma who leads India today were to retire from his leadership,—if as the "Ins" urge on their opponents, the "Outs" were at this juncture to scrap the potent weapon of Non-Co-operation, what would follow? It were idle to declare that India would forthwith subside into a pacific slough of Montaguian Moderatism. Non-Co-operation is not a cause—it is an effect. The disappearance of the effect would leave the cause untouched, and the cause that has produced Non-Co-operation is the three-fold grievance of the Indian people With the pledges regarding Turkey broken, the Punjab wrongs unrighted and *Swaraj* not in sight, the Indian people are in no mood to rest content and if they were deprived of the weapon of Non-Co-operation some of them might turn to weapons less worthy,—even to those of a generation ago. True, open rioting may be suppressed but the spirit of discontent cannot be exorcised by repression, for it was repression that gave it birth, and it was repression that nourished it. What then would the bureaucracy and its self-interested or misguided supporters gain by the retirement of Mahatma Gandhi and the disappearance of Non-Co-operation as a weapon to redress the wrongs? The answer can only be:—An India where unrest seethed either openly or beneath the surface. India has progressed too far along the road to freedom for her to be content with dalliance by the wayside at this stage of the journey. She desires with every throb of her heart to hasten forward to the bourne. The halting house of the reformed constitution makes small appeal to her. She knows that the hospitality and creature comforts offered by the caravanserai of Diarchy are meagre and scant as compared with those awaiting her at her journey's end. And so she will continue to press forward impatient of all opposition. England, the Empire, the Moderates and the Government of India must face the fact that until India has attained her goal she will not pause in the effort to reach it. The lessons of all history bear out our statement. Never has a people arrived at the pitch of National consciousness to which the Indian people have to-day attained, and yet remained under subjugation or tutelage—however benevolent and light the alien rule, or nominal the state of dependence.

The genius of the Indian nation under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi has evolved the weapon of Non-Co-operation as being the most worthy to be wielded in a worthy cause. And it only remains for every Indian who loves his country to be introduced to this weapon. Rioters in Bombay have proclaimed by their actions as though from the housetops that they had not known of Non-Co-operation. They must, therefore, be told. So far, then, from the recent outbreak in Bombay lending itself as an argument against Mahatma Gandhi and Non-Co-operation it constitutes in itself a very convincing plea in favour of intensive Non-Co-operation propaganda. The chief features of this propaganda must be, as Mahatma Gandhi says in the current issue of "Young India", that "non-violence is our final creed for the attainment and retention of India's freedom and of the unity of all the sects and denominations of India," that "our speeches must be free from bitterness," that "in the process of conversion, we must not touch even a child in order to remove its foreign cap, nor use force against drunkards to wean them from drink," that "we must learn to love the Englishmn whilst we hate his system under which pretends to govern India" that "we must invite them (our opponents) to our platforms and give them a patient and courteous hearing, we must not revile them in speaking of them, we must not cry "shame" when we hear their names, we must render them social service as readily as we would render to those who agree with us," and that, in short, "our capacity for Swaraj consists in our anticipating and thwarting every plan to lead us into violence whether it be through the C. I. D. or any other channel." The Ahmedabad Congress may revise the programme of Non-Cooperation in detail, but whatever the decision at which it arrives, it will be based on this cardinal fact that "for India, there is no alternative to non-violence complete and true if she is to be free."

Notes of the Day.

The Egyptian Bubble.

The Egyptian bubble has at last burst, revealing the real intentions of British Imperialism in Egypt. The Foreign Office, under Lord Curzon, has out-Milnered Lord Milner himself in its breach of faith with the Egyptians. All the talk of "independence" of Egypt, in which British statesmen have been indulging since the end of the European war is now seen to have been a camouflage. All the solemn pledges given to the Egyptians from the days of Gladstone onwards, that the Protectorate was meant to be but temporary and that the independence of the country would be restored as soon as circumstances permitted after the war, are thrown overboard. To adopt the language of Lord Morley, as far as their eyes of imagination reach, the statesmen who are at the helm of the British Empire see no independent Egypt on the horizon of the future. But we know that most of these "statesmen" are afflicted with incurable shortsightedness and their prevision or rather lack of it can make no difference to the Egyptians in their struggle for their inalienable rights. The Time-spirit works on without waiting to see what British "statesmanship" will or will not achieve. It is, however, impertinence to lay the blame for the failure of the negotiations at the door of the Egyptian delegation as Reuter's correspondent does. The delegation had no hand in drafting the convention and were not even consulted about it. It was presented to them, cut and dried. And yet, when the delegation, weak as they are, discover that the document is calculated but to perpetuate the domination of Britain and express their unwillingness to barter away their country's freedom in the manner proposed to them, British "statesmen" and journalists turn upon them in simulated surprise and charge them with obstruction and ingratitude!

Invisible Independence.

As we observed the other day, in the dictionary of British diplomacy, revised since the war, well known and hitherto well-understood expressions like "independence," "Sovereign State" and so on have undergone radical changes in significance—at least in their application to non-European peoples and States. British "statesmen" talk of conferring "independence" on Egypt and recognising it as a "Sovereign State," while in the same breath they speak of maintaining British garrisons at various places in that country, acquiring compulsorily naval harbours and aerodromes, controlling the foreign relations of the country as well as its internal financial and judicial administrations! Even the "Times" admits that the independence of Egypt is made invisible. Egypt is to be further obliged to afford the Sudan Government military assistance as heretofore. No time-limit is set for the period during which Egypt is to put up with all these galling restrictions.

Pecksniffian!

Lord Allenby's letter on the subject, instead of reassuring the Egyptians, brings into relief the disappointing and reactionary features of the British proposals and dashes all hopes of Egypt obtaining redress of her wrongs at the hands of the British ministers. It is particularly regrettable that Lord Allenby should have made any reference to India's sacrifices during the war in the interest of Egypt. These sacrifices were made not certainly that the subjection of the Egyptians might be perpetuated but that the day of the emancipation of all subject nationalities might draw near. But Lord Allenby's reference to India's sacrifices is doubly objectionable, because she has not been consulted in the negotiations regarding the future of Egypt. If India were consulted, she would be the very first to repudiate the suggestion that Egypt out of gratitude for such sacrifices should be content to remain in her present condition of political subjection. Lord Allenby justifies the subordination of the rights of Egypt to British interests on the ground that Egypt is "a part of the Empire's communications." If such a ground were to be taken as valid, where would the freedom of the small nations of Europe be before the ambitions of the larger Powers? Would Belgium or Switzerland or Denmark be safe if such political logic were to prevail? Great Britain denies self-Government to Ireland because of "proximity" to herself. As some one has said, she denies Swaraj to India, because of the great distance between herself and this country. Now, we see her denying self-government to Egypt because the latter lies in her path! For the rest, the "Westminister Gazette" says all that can be said about Lord Allenby's statement, in which it discerns the hand of Lord Curpon, by characterising it as "Pecksniffian."

On the Brink.

The Entente, like the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, is apparently on its last legs Whatever its *raison dêtre* in pre-war and war-time days, its utility has ceased to be apparent after the Versailles Treaty. Great Britain, France and Italy are no longer moved by the same aims or fears; on the other hand we have seen them, notably with regard to the Reparation demands and Near East questions, actually pulling apart from one another. The Franco-Kemalist Agreement has delivered the Entente a blow which many fear will prove fatal. Besides, the Washington Conference has revealed divergences of aims in connection with armaments which are not calculated to strengthen the Entente. Even as regards the defence of France against the combined German and Russian menace, the utility of the Entente is now seen by France to be problemmatical. As the price of reduced naval and military equipment she is demanding that not only Great Britain and Italy but also the United States should guarantee her safety. In these circumstances one fails to see the necessity of further maintaining an alliance, which threatens to prove more and more irksome to the parties concerned as days pass. If America is unwilling to commit itself to interference in European politics, the only way to ensure peace in Europe is for the present Entente Powers to admit both Germany and Russia to their Councils and enter into a general European Alliance "to keep the peace." But to effect this an entire change of heart is needed in the "statesmen" who wield the destinies of Europe at present and all secret diplomacy must be given the go-by. It is the minor alliances within the concert of the Great Powers that bring about all the mischief.

Khaddar Shirt and Corporation's Dignity!

When our representative went to the Corporation Hall yesterday afternoon Mr. A.A. Moulvi, the Secretary, before the proceedings commenced, asked him to come to the meeting dressed in a coat, as he thought the long *sadra* which is now generally worn, was not a proper and decent garment. Our reporter told him that he did not agree with him and that he would always put on the same dress and he would only go out if the President ordered him to do so. When the President, Sir Sassoon J. David, came in he called him and asked him if he was the reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle." The reporter replying in the affirmative, the President said he must put on a coat when he attended the meetings of the Corporation, "for the sake of its dignity." The reporter said he had been attending the meetings of the Corporation in that very dress for many weeks and no objection had been till then raised against it. The President said if no objection had been raised it was because the particular dress had not been observed by him. The reporter said this kind of dress had been accepted by all and, therefore, he could not see his way to change it. The President said it was not the proper dress and for the sake of "the dignity of the Corporation" he must put on some kind of coat on the "shirt" it did not matter what kind of coat it was, whether English, Maratha, etc. The reporter asked whether the President wanted him to go out of the hall at once, as he had no coat on. The President said he would not say that, but that the reporter should come dressed in a coat the next time, when he attended the meeting. The reporter asked if the President wanted him to go out at once, because he was not wearing a coat. The President said he would not say that definitely, but on the reporter pressing the point and asking him for a definite ruling the President said he should go out of the hall, as he had no coat on. The reporter then left the hall During this rather lengthy conversation the Secretary was all along interjecting his words of advice to the President, who seemed to take his cue from him.

All's Well That Ends Well.

Our representative returned to the office and reported the matter to the Editor who told him not to mind what the President and the Secretary had told him, to return to the Municipal Hall, attend the meeting and not to leave the Hall until he was asked to do so by a resolution passed by the meeting. The reporter returned to the Corporation Hall, but no notice was taken of his khaddar "shirt." At the end of the meeting Dr. M. B. Velker came to him and told him that the President and the *Municipal Commissioner* had asked him to see the dress the reporter was wearing and if he could "certify" that it was "respectable" the President would accept his word and drop the matter! The reporter told Dr. Velker that he would insist on attending the meetings of the Corporation in that dress as it was his inherent right to do so unless the "Corporation as a whole" asked him to withdraw from the meeting. Dr. Velker before leaving said the matter had been settled and there would be no objection to the "shirt." The President also said if the reporter conscientiously thought that the khaddar "sadra" was "full dress" and was "decent," he had personally no objection to his wearing it. So all's well that ends well. But the incident is not without its moral which we hope will not be lost on the municipal electors.

Treatment of Political Prisoners.

Yesterday we referred to the outrageous treatment accorded to Pandit Nekiram while yet he was an under-trial prisoner. Lest it be thought that his case was an exception and there might be some reasons unknown to the public, that "necessitated" his being ill-treated in the manner done we reproduce below from the the "Tribune" an account of a similar treatment meted out to political prisoners in the North-West Frontier Provinces. According to the Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, who vouches for the facts, "Lala Piara Khan and party were transferred to Peshawar jail on 10th November to undergo simple imprisonment for two years. On the 14th this was converted into rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Commissioner, D. I. Khan, without any reasons and the prisoners being non-co-operators did not appeal to the Chief Commissioner. This is the result of the Frontier Crimes Regulation." On the 16th Arbab Juma Khan was transferred to Peshawar jail from Bannu and on the 23rd, Bhai Ram Singh from Bannu jail to Peshawar. The report continues: "The whole lot has been put into one barrack under strict guard. For the first fifteen days wheat food was served, though it was quite "kacha" quality. Grams which are being daily served are of quite rotten stuff and worm eaten, which being half boiled, are uneatable, as no salt is mixed with them in boiling. From the 26th food of juar atta (maize) is being served. This again is of old stuff and very bitter in taste. Vegetable also is not properly cooked. No oil is put into it. In short, food arrangements are extremely bad." Is treatment like this creditable to any Government claiming to be civilised, let alone aspiring to lead the world in enlightenment and democracy?

Maharao of Cutch and His "Subjects."

On Saturday we stated that a memorial was intended to be presented to his highness the Maharao of Cutch by several Cutchi subjects residing in Bombay, drawing his attention to the various directions in which the State has been misgoverned for many years and to the numerous grievances under which the people of the State labour. Two representatives of the memorialists waited on his highness on Saturday in connection with the arrangements for the presentation of the memorial. They were asked to come the next day. What happened the next day, as it has been reported to us, makes instructive as well as interesting reading. After waiting for nearly an hour after the hour appointed, the representatives of the memorialists were received by the Private Secretary to his highness who told them that the latter, having had a visit prior to the appointment given to them, was too fatigued to enter into a discussion. Thereupon the Private Secretary was requested to ascertain from the Maharao if he would consider the memorial to have been presented officially, since he had received only a copy without signatures, sent to him with a view to enable him to know beforehand what the memorialists had to say and thus have an opportunity of answering it if he was so inclined to do, and if in case he could not take it as having been presented *officially*, he would fix another date for the presentation. In reply the Maharao conveyed, through the secretary, that he could not regard the memorial as presented and was not, at that stage, able to make up his mind if and when he would receive the memorial. On being requested to clear up what the latter reply meant the secretary again went to his highness and brought the reply that to reply to all these questions would be to enter into a discussion which his highness was not disposed to enter into. On being asked again if that reply (?) referred to the date and manner of a subsequent reception, the answer again was that his highness was "not able to make up his mind either way." We do not know if it was the consciousness of something rotten in the State which made the Maharao, Hamlet-like, feel unable to decide whether he should receive the memorial or not.

Conference of Indian States' Subjects.

The idea of holding in this city a conference of subjects of Indian States resident in Bombay is one that must commend itself to all who are concerned in the progress of these States along the path of enlightenment and material development. Bombay, which claims among its citizens many influential and patriotic sojourners from these States, may very well be called the nerve-centre of these States, as many influences for good or bad filter down from this city to them. Subjects of these States who are resident in Bombay, because of the enlightened views they have imbibed and the experience they have gained of means of material and moral development, are in a position to do lasting good to the places of their birth by giving their compatriots proper lead. It is to be hoped that the idea of holding a conference will materialise early and that it will have the support of all leading subjects of the Indian States residing in the city.

Hope Deferred.....

The Secretary of State's sanction to the grant of a war gratuity to officials and subordinates of the Railway, Postal and Survey Departments was notified in Order No. 624 of 16th August, 1921, but up to this date no payments have been made. If the Adjutant-General will issue orders to the Chief Auditor at Dadar or Karachi to pay the men entitled to the gratuity, it will be much appreciated by them, most of whom are none too rich to brook the delay.

IS ENTENTE IN DANGER?

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING IN FRENCH PRESS.

SUICIDAL VERSAILLES INDEMNITIES.

QUADRUPLE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 5.

A section of the French Press is now distinctly anti-British. One paper, which has printed prominently a long list of grievances against Britain, even describes the Entente as an yoke where England's part is to hinder France from pursuing her national policy.

"The Times" yesterday, in an editorial summary of the hot debate by the English and French newspapers over the subject of the Entente, says that it refuses to admit the possibility of a break-down of the Entente; but the "Observer" in the course of an article denouncing the suicidal Versailles system of indemnities, and urging drastic reduction of the reparations payments, declares:—"If the Entente stood in the way, it must be sacrificed to enable trade and commerce to recover, and to prevent the common ruin of England, France and Germany."

The "Observer" declares that a quadruple economic partnership between Britain, France, Italy and Germany is necessary to save Europe.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN DIFFERENCE.

ASSUMING UGLY APPEARANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 5.

The long-standing sore between Poland and Lithuania about the possession of Vilna is assuming an ugly appearance again. The Polish General, Zeligowsky, who seized Vilna long ago, is now resigning, but the change is merely nominal. The Poles are determined to hold election for the Constituent Assembly, beginning in January. The Lithuanians vehemently resent this, while the whole question of disposal of Vilna is under the consideration of the League of Nations, and the country is under military terrorism. M. Zeligowsky has issued a decree, surrendering the suppreme power over Central Lithuania to M. Meysztowiez, ex-member of 1914 Duma and ex-member of the Council of State in Petrograd.

GERMANY'S EFFORTS.

TO MEET OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 5.

Berlin.—The Imperial Chancellor has appointed a Commission which includes the President of Reichsbank and other leading bankers, commercial and industrial magnates, to examine the questions relating to obtaining credits abroad to enable Germany to meet her obligations towards the Allies.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK REVOLT.

SOVIETS DISSOLVED IN ARCHANGEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 5.

Paris.—A Reval report asserts that an anti Bolshevik revolt has occurred in Archangel province. The Soviets have been dissolved and many Communists killed.

VIENNA RIOTING.

NORMAL LIFE RESTORED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 5.

Vienna.—The damage caused by rioting on December 1st is estimated at forty thousand sterling. The Life of the city is now normal, even Communist workmen having returned to factories.

AMIR'S REPLY TO KING'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 3.

The Amir of Afghanistan has telegraphed to the King Emperor his appreciation of His Majesty's congratulations and also his earnest hope for closer relationship between the two countries.

Sir Henry Dobbs crosses the Frontier tomorrow.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

TO BE REPLACED BY UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN POWERS

NO FORTIFICATION OF PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 5.

A Washington.—Report says that at a meting on December 2nd, Messrs. Hughes and Balfour and Baron Kato, subject to the approval of their home Governments, have virtually agreed to scrap the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and substitute an understanding between the United States, Britain, France and Japan, under which those powers agree not to fortify the Pacific islands, and Japan has accepted sixty per cent naval ratio. So much appears in the nature of intelligent anticipation.

REDUCTION OF NAVAL RATIO

JAPAN'S CONCESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 5.

Reuter from Washington says that the greatest importance is attached to the meeting which, it is understood, was marked by the greatest cordiality and conciliation on all sides. Complete secrecy is maintained regarding the actual proposals made, but it is felt that a great deal has been accomplished. The stumbling block of naval ratio is making good progress towards a satisfactory solution. It is understood that Mr. Balfour acted as mediator most successfully. There will be no surprise to learn that Japan has suggested, in consideration of her giving up the demand for seventy per cent ratio, inter alia that some kind of arrangement should be made, whereby her national security is guarded. It is not yet clear whether this will be in the form of an agreement between three or four powers to replace the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but it seems certain that some kind of negotiations of this sort are progressing. The optimism which has been such a remarkable feature of the Conference, seems to have reached the climax. With the solution of the naval difficulty, it is felt that other issues will be readily solved.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

JAPAN MEANS TO STICK TO MANCHURIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 5

Batavia.—Lord Northcliffe has arrived. Questioned as to his views upon the Conference at Washington, he said that his Japanese newspaper friends had informed him that Japan would probably eventually give way on everything except Manchuria.

PREMIER'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

LIKELY TO BE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 5.

It is now regarded as most likely that Mr. Lloyd George will be compelled to abandon his visit to Washington, not merely owing to the dangerous position of Irish negatiations, but because, with M. Briand's return, it is thought desirable on both sides of the Channel that the two premiers should confer on various matters which have recently threatened to prejudice the Entente.

THE ARBUCKLE CASE.

DISAGREEING JURY DISCHARGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 5.

San Francisco.—The Jury in Arbuckle case having failed to agree, has been discharged.

CHHINDWARA'S DELEGATES TO CONGRESS'

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
— CHHINDWARA, Dec. 5.

The newly elected managing District Congress Committee met to-day and elected its office-bearers and formed a working committee. The following delegates to the Ahmedabad Congress were elected. Messrs. Salpekar, Ghate, Mrs. Ghate, Varma, Girdharilal, Bhoke, Manjrekar, Gulabchand, Bakliwal, Majeedkhan, Kurbanhussain and Trivedi. The committee, by its resolution, congratulated Sriyut Tikekar, an ex-teacher in the Government High School, Chhindwara, on his resigning his service in pursuance of the Congress mandate and exhorted others to follow his example.

MAHARASTRA JOINT CONFERENCE

GENESIS AND RESULTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Joint Conference of the delegates from the Provincial Congress Committees of the Marathi speaking provinces in India which met at Akola on Thursday and declared itself willing to depart in various directions from Mahatma Gandhi's policy was remarkable in many ways. The Marathi speaking Provinces are Maharashtra, Berar and Bombay which in Congress territorial arrangements is a separate Province. To these were added the Marathi-speaking portions of the Central Provinces and the Marathi section in the Karnatak. Except for a notification in the premier political organ of the Marathas, the "Kesari," no announcement which would have attracted public attention, was given of this Conference and a good many delegates who attended were in the dark as to the exact nature of the meeting; there was no particular committee under whose auspices the Conference was to meet nor were there any well defined proposals, such as are drawn up by the Reception Committees of such conferences, to help the delegates in their deliberations.

Genesis of the Conference.

It was well-known, however, that this meeting was the outcome of the long pent-up resentment of a certain section of Maratha politicians against what they call the arbitrariness of the Gandhi programme. One particular item in that programme, the boycott of the Council's, has been an object of severe crithicism in the Marathi Press and with Maratha politicians ever since the special Congress at Calcutta. This criticism has been markedly vocal in the C. P. and Berar where, the non-cooperator leaders who, as staunch Tilak Nationalists, had been carrying on agitation against Government repression, have been convinced that if they were to attempt entry into the New Councils, they would be able to capture them. It appears there are no anti-Brahmin, pro-bureaucratic minorities in the C. P. and Berar, whom Government can play off against the Nationalist interest. In Bombay we have in the local Councils the inter-action of various contending forces, the Lingayat against the non-Lingayat, the Brahmin against the non-Brahmin, the Muslims against the non-Muslim. The fad of communal and special representation has been allowed to work mischief to the detriment of national unity, and Government advantage. In the C. P. and Berar they have no such fears, and they contends that Nationalist agitation within the Council would be a most potent weapon of non-violent peaceful resistance in the hands of non-cooperators. Lawyers in Berar do not believe in leaving their practice. The fact that one of the most intimate friends of Lok. Tilak a prominent figure in Berar for the last thirty years, adorns the Council of State, calmly ignoring the Congress mandate, is looked upon not as an exhibition of revolt but as an instance where courage and fortitude were shown at the risk of suffering public calumny. In the Nationalist rank and file loyalty to the Congress is still an article of belief. But the agitation for revising the Gandhi programme has also been looked upon as a matter of stern necessity. Now, it is an open secret that ever since the Calcutta Congress the immediate lieutenants of Lok. Tilak have not looked kindly upon the "Thou shalt not" portions of the Gandhi programme. "Thou shalt not enter the Councils" is a commandment the utility of which was apparent in Poona politics for a time, but in Poona they pride themselves upon their advance knowledge of the futility of the Council boycott. It is curious, however, that if these convictions of the ultimate futility of the Council boycott are noticeable in the middle-aged Poona politicians, among the younger bloods there is a whole-hearted devotion for the programme of Mahatma Gandhi.

Loyalty to the Congress.

Even the most casual student of the development of the non-cooperation movement could not fail, therefore, to recognise that there was an increasing tendency to stigmatise it as one which put a premium on hypocrisy. The example of a political leader who really believes in all the items of the Gandhi programme, said the critics, is rather rare. "Away then with all this hypocrisy. Although we remain loyal to the Congress we shall have the courage to make a public declaration that we want to alter its programme." The Akola Conference was looked upon by its organizers and participants as an example of such courage. It should also be mentioned here that among the most powerful advocates of an alteration in the programme are found men who are equally keen advocates of the policy of remaining loyal to the Congress. Even if Ahmedabad declares at the end of the month for a continuation of the present Gandhi programme, even if it is extended by some further additions, these men would support no rebellious action against it. Their present complaint, however, is against what they term "the autocracy of Mahatma Gandhi and his immediate executive." They have lost faith in "the wearisome process of taking their complaint to the All India Congress Committee, who will refer it to the Working Committee, who will be dominated by one all powerful personality, that of Mahatma Gandhi, and the agenda before it will not be the agenda it has drawn up, but an agenda coming at the last moment out of the Mahatma's pockets." That is the grievance, and the Conference was the method suggested to give it vocal expression. A short account has already appeared in the Press about the actual proceedings of the Conference, which met formally on the 2nd after having debated informally and privately out of the earshot of the Press on the day before. It will be worthwhile, however, to mention here some of its more arresting features. It was remarkable how politicians who were actively encouraging the boycott of schools and colleges in February and March last, were found declaiming at the Conference that these items in the Gandhi programme showed how very futile it was. For the last eleven months, they declared, they had been, as a matter of fact "ploughing the sands." They were, of course, all of them strong noon-cooperators and devoted adherents of Mahatma Gandhi, but as regards his programme,—well, (a) the Council boycott was futile and a hindrance (b) the educational boycott was mischievous and foolish, (c) the ban on pleaders, a most suicidal proposal and (d) the economic boycott, an inoperative and foolish scheme—otherwise they were, of course whole-hearted followers of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Results.

So speeches were made, some of which were violent in their denunciation of the Gandhi programme, others, which pointed out that departure from it now, would be mischievous and ungrateful, while others began with a reverential reference to Mahatma Gandhi, proceeded to criticise his policy in detail, and ended with another order of praise to the Mahatma. The C. P. and Berar delegates led by Mr. Madhavrao Aney, a stalwart Nationalist, were frank in their criticism and honestly showed their concern for entering the Councils. The Poona opponents of the present Gandhi programme could not be equally frank, except Mr. Bhopatkar who gave to the assembly a philosophical exposition of "democratic Swaraj." A tribute must be paid to the judicious and discriminating temperament of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who presided over this meeting, where so much hot air was let off, and so many unpleasant adjectives were levelled at the non-cooperation poolicy. The deliberations mainly resulted in putting before the meeting two resolutions; the first which wanted a re-affirmation of the Gandhi programme was found, on the voting by Provinces, to have C. P. and Maharashtra on its side, while Berar and Bombay were against it. The President refused to give a casting vote. "He was an individual and not a Province" he declared. The Karnatak representatives had come to the meeting with a happy mandate, the mandate of merely watching the proceedings, as the Karnatak Provincial Committee did not believe that any agitation should take place in this matter before December 31st. The President, Mr. Kelkar, therefore, considered the resolution as a matter which was practically rejected and the next resolution, a lengthily worded affair which satisfied the wishes of the organisers of the Conference, and of all those who want democratic Swaraj, was put to the meeting and was carried. Berar came to the side of its neighbour Nagpur this time and was joined by Bombay, Maharashtra alone dissenting and remaining firm in its belief that the Gandhi programme should not suffer any alteration. The position of Bombay was curious The Congress Province of Bombay has a preponderance of Marathi speaking people, but on its Congress Committee the Marathas are in a ridiculous minority. Of these only three had attended the meeting. Dr. Sathaye, as a member of the All-India Congress Committee, had declared himself a Gandhi whole hogger, and it was well known that the sympathies of Mr. Jayakar were with those who wanted to enter the Councils. Dr. Velkar alone was supposed to be a whole-hearted supporter of the Gandhi programme, and his attitude was considered quite natural as he was the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, with every chance of continuing in the same office. Great was the astonishment in the Gandhi camp at the closing Conference when Dr. Velkar's vote against the Gandhi programme threw Bombay on the side of those who want its revision. The Conference has thus succeeded in realizing the wishes of its organisers, but people are inclined to ask whether such a public exhibition of discontent was at all necessary to demand a removal of the Council boycott.

FOR ANGORA

BOMBAY ARABS' HANDSOME DONATION

KHILAFAT LEADERS' APPEAL.

Messrs A.H.S. Khatri and Syed Mahmud, Hon Secretaries, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, write:—

Bombay's response to our appeal for Angora Fund is characterised with enthusiasm. The beginning is decidedly very hopeful and is sure to lead to a successful end. Masihulmul Hakim Ajmal Khan's short stay in Bombay, inspite of his various important engagements elsewhere, was marked by great success. After the work connected with the recent Bombay disturbances was over, he very kindly condescended to stay here for a few days, and took up the work of collections in company with Seth Chotani and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and within five days, nearly three lacs of rupees were collected for Angora Fund, in addition to the amounts already announced in the papers. Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahab deserves the deep gratitude of Mussalans for his splendid efforts, and Seth Chotani's zeal and earnestness too deserve appreciaton. The work of collections is still going on, and it is hoped Bombay will top the list of donations. Hakim Sahab could not stay here further but we hope he will kindly spare some of the precious time during the month of January for this purpose.

ARAB RESPONSE.

In response to our appeal, the Arab community of Bombay have paid a donation of Rs. 44,000 towards Angora Fund. Some Persian merchants also joined and subscribed a few thousand rupees. Siqqatul Islam Mujtahid Mirza Mohammed Rahim took keen interest in raising subscriptions and deserves our thanks.

The handsome donation of the Bombay Arab community has proved how the Arabs have begun to feel for their Turkish brethren. Whatever their past mistakes may have been, there is not the least doubt that they have now realized the gravity of the situation and have shown their determination to work with their brethren in India for the cause of the Khilafat. The Arab people in general can not be accused for the misdoings of Sherif Hosain or Amier Feisal. They have, on the contrary, realized their duty under the present circumstannces, and the recent donation is a clear proof of their sympathetic attitude towards the Turkish nation.

We hope Indian Mussalmans would try to enlist their sympathy towards the sacred cause of the Khilafat.

M. H. M. J. M. Chotani, Ajmal Khan, Abulkalam Azad, A.H.S. Khatri, and Syed Mahmud.

EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

"TIMES" DISAPPROVES WAR OFFICE POLICY.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd at 6 p.m. Dec. 5.

The morning papers express deep concern at the failure of the Egyptian negotations, pointing out the necessity of Britain's firm attitude in order to maintain the vital Imperial communications. The newspapers emphasise that much benefit has been derived from the protracted exchanges of the Anglo-Egyptian views. It is to be hoped that friendly tone of negotiations is a good augury for an eventual settlement, to which the Press urges the Government of Britain to make further efforts.

It is realised that Adly Pash areturns to the political situation fraught with grave difficulties, which possibly will induce him to resign, which would be regretted in Briain.

"The Times" thinks that the War Office went too far insisting upon the mainten ance of troops in the interor, thus making the independence of Egypt invisible otherwise. "The Times" supports the general view that Adly Pasha was ill-advised to reiect the terms.

The "Westminster Gazette" criticises "Pecksniffian" of Lord Allenby's statement, in which it discerns the hand of Marqueis uCrzon.

EXCITEMENT IN CAIRO.

ZAGHLUL PASHA'S SPIRITED STATEMENT.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 5.

Cairo.—The city is agog with excitement at the publication of the documents relating to the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative, Zaghlul Pasha said that Lord Curzon's project could not be accepted by any Egyptian, however moderate. It would only widen the gulf between England and Egypt.

Referring to the statement in the explanatory note that the Government opposed fanatical, disruptive type of nationalism, Zaghlul Pasha said that if the thrust were directed against his friends and himself, it would not turn them from the legitimate path. They were determined to pursue their aims and ready to bear all sufferings entailed by so doing.

IRISH SITUATION.

SINN FEIN CABINET'S REPLY.

DE VALERA'S EXHORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 5.

The Sinn Fein delegates have brought back the Dail Cabinet's reply. After they left, Mr. De Valera in a speech at Galway, declared that they had counted the cost when at the outset of the programme. They were not going to quail now. The country must be prepared to stand firm as ever, if the fruits of the sacrifices were to be secured.

CONFERENCE WITH SINN FEIN DELEGATES.

POSITION REPORTED TO BE VERY UNPROMISING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 5.
LATER.

The Sinn Fein delegates conferred for one hour with Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Robert Horne to-day. The position subsequently was described authoritatively as being very unpromising.

IRELAND'S IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

ANXIETY OF MR. ANDREWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 5.

Mr. Andrews, of the Ulster Cabinet, in the course of a speech at Killinchy, professed great anxiety as regards the immediate future and urged that care should be taken not to inflame passions and so make the path more difficult for those desiring peace. Peace could come to-morrow if the opponents agreed that South Ireland should be governed impartially within the Empire, and recognised that Ulster would not be bought, sold, terrorised or coerced.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

MORNING PAPERS' COMMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd at 6 p.m. Dec. 5.

The morning papers point out that Irish opinion must recognise that there certain things, however much Sinn Fein desires them, that are outside, physically and morally, Government's power to grant. The papers, appealing for coolness from both the sides at this critical juncture, urge a final reconsideration before taking the irreparable step towards rupture, which wound involve, sooner of later, suspension of truce.

PRINCE AT BIKANER.

STATE BANQUETT.

BIKANIR, Dec. 2.

A state banquet was held at Ganga Niwas Palace in the old fort in honour of the Prince of Wales. After the loyal toast the Maharaja proposing Prince's health expressed the pleasure at the honour conferred on the State by the present visit.

The prince, replying, said in the course of his speech we are now passing through a his speech we are now passing through a period thought that we may place our trust in cellor and on your work on the Princes' practice and improvement of your relations when problems of resettlement seem almost as complex and dangerous as those of the struggle from which we have successfully emerged. At such a time I am happy in though that we may place our trust in Your Highness' support and rely unfailingly on the high qualities which you possess as a stateman and an administrator.

In the establishment of the Chamber of Princes of which you were the first Chancellor and on your work on the Prince's Committee for modification of political proctice and improvement of your relations with the States. Your Highness has characteristically taken a long view and is alive to the immense importance of our identity of interests; each of us has single aim, the improvement of our country, the strengthening of the Empire, and progress of humanity, and civilization in the world. The war has taught us that no unit in modern conditions can hope to stand alone, that it is only by close association in the united effort to promote these aims that we can hope for their realization.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

The Legislative Council concluded the session to-day after disposing during the whole session of ten days sittings 32 resolutions nine of which were carried the rest being either withdrawn or negatived. The resolution to open industrial schools at every division of the province was carried to-day.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

2 P. C. TAX ON TRANSFER OF PROPERTIES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when a good deal of business was gone through. The Commissioner submitted a report suggesting that a tax of two per cent. should be levied on all transfers of properties in the city with a view to increasing the revenues of the Corporation.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation whether there is (a) considerable leakage from the Tansa Aqueduct, (b) the amount of it, (c) the probable quantity of water that could be saved if it were repaired, (d) whether it is feasible to repair it and (e) the probable cost thereof. That the Commissioner be requested to report upon the desirability and practicability of securing the lids of water hydrants as to render their use by the public difficult."

The propositions were passed without any discussion.

INCREASING MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia the report of the Municipal Commissioner suggesting fresh means of augmenting the Municipality's revenue was referred to a Committee for consideration and report. It was stated that during the next year their loan liabilities would amount to about Rs. 20 lakhs in addition to sinking fund liabilities. The ordinary upkeep of the roads was also an increasing expenditure and would amount to Rs. 10 lakhs. The cost of lighting would also increase; in fact there was going to be an increase all round in the expenditure of the Corporation. The new drainage scheme would cost the Corporation a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs to finance. While it might not be necessary to increase the general tax beyond 11 per cent., "it would not be possible for the Corporation to look forward with confidence to its financial future." The Corporation would, however, receive Rs. 12 lakhs from Government as its share of tax on all cotton bales imported into Bombay. In Calcutta the tax on transfer of properties came to Rs. 13 lakhs in 1920-1921, and that amount went to the Improvement Trust. He thought that a tax of 2 per cent. on all properties transferred in the city would benefit the Corporation to the extent of about Rs. 16¼ lakhs per year. A number of persons had bought land in the city on speculation and these people had no kind of other interest in the city whatever. He recommended, therefore, that a tax of two per cent. would be a fair thing and bring in a decent revenue.

RUBBISH IN THE STREETS.

The Corporation then considered a report of the Sanitary Committee putting forward proposals for dealing with the nuisance caused by the filth and rubbish thrown into the streets from windows of houses abutting on them.

The report stated that the best way of breaking the habit of the offenders was to prosecute them, but it was impossible to bring home these offences. What was actually required was the provision of suitable receptacles for the collection of refuse on the premises and the subsequent emptying of them in Municipal carts, etc., and the landlords should be compelled to provide these receptacles to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commissioner. The report went on to say:—

"This will cause some amount of trouble and expense to the owners and occupiers of buildings, but unless there is some such co-operation on the part of the public with the Health Department, this question cannot be satisfactorily dealt with. To carry out the above-mentioned suggestions the Health Officer recommends that a new section be added in the Municipal Act somewhat on the lines of Sections 35 and 36 of the Public Health Act (England), 1875, which give powers to the local authority to demand an ash-pit in a house along with a sufficient water-closet, earth-closet or privy. The Health Officer also urges that it should be made clear in the Act that the duty of removing all trade refuse rests with the owners. The Municipality can only undertake the removal of house and street refuse."

Dr. Cursetji moved that the report be approved and adopted, to which Mr. Boman Behram moved an amendment referring it back to the Committee. After some discussion the amendment was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

NEAR EASTERN PROBLEM.

CONFERENCE OF POWERS TO BE HELD IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 5.

Paris.—The Foreign Office announces the adoption of Lord Curzon's suggestion for a conference of the English, French, and Italian Foreign Ministers to discuss the Near Eastern problem. A meeting is to be held shortly, probably in Paris. Discussion is likely to be extended to other subjects, notably reparations.

MR. RAMASWAMI AYANGAR CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate framed charges to-day under sections 124 A 153 A and 500 I.P.C. in the case in which Mr. Ramswami Ayangar, High Court Vakil, was prosecuted in connection with an article in the "Hindu", on August 25th last.

24 MOPLAHS SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Dec. 3.

The Special Tribunal conficted 24 Moplahs to five years' rigorous imprisonment each for destroying the Government records by fire.

JHARIA CONGRESS.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHARIA, Dec. 3.

This morning several Indian Mine Owners waited in deputation upon Mr. Baptista. The Congress regretted the resolutions of the Indian Mining Federation requesting Government to stop the session of the Congress and apply section 144. The wire was sent from Calcutta.

The third day's proceedings of the Congress began at one o'clock. Attendance was the largest. The resolution was carried unanimously. The resolutions (1) Condemning the Madras Government for openly backing the Carnatic Mills and recruiting labour to break the strike (2) Asking abolition of the Government Labour Commissioner (3) Condemning the Tata Company for the unsympathetic attitude in not permitting the elected delegates of Jamshedpur Labour Association to attend the Congress (4) Asking for the removal of Coal Control System (5) Sympathising with the miserable position of Indian Clerks, (6) Asking increment of wages of the Khansamas and other domestic servants, were duly moved and passed. Among the resolutions moved from the Chair were (1) recommending prohibition of the export of food stuffs until the country's needs are satisfied (2) calling upon the world workers to help the starving Russians millions, (3) Sending fraternal greetings to the workers of Great Britain, Ireland and Fiji Indians (4) Urging immediate abolition of the immoral indentured and forced labour. (5) Sympathising with Madras postmen and the Cawnpore Labour Union and (6) Condemning action both of the Bombay Government and Tata Company for the heartless treatment of the Mulshipeta Satyagrahis.

Sj. Debeswar on behalf of the Executive of the Trade Union Congress thanked the Reception Committee. Mr. Ramjash Agarwalla, the Chairman, Reception Committee thanked the President and the delegates.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following further resolutions were passed by the Trade Union Congress:—

That a Committee of the Trade Union Congress be appointed to inform the International Labour Organisation how far the resolutions of assemblies at Geneva and Washington have been carried into effect by the Government of India. That this Congress strongly protests against Government's refusal to ratify the recommendations of the Geneva International Labour Conference as such attitude is calculated to prejudice the prospects of Indian seamen by antagonising European comrades, and recommends the adoption of draft conventions relating to hours of work, the establishment of national seamen corps, unemployment insurance for seamen, abolition of broker system, and establishment of facilities for finding employment for seamen, etc., that Indian nautical institutes be established in each Indian seaport.

That this Congress sends a message of sympathy to the starving millions of Russia and calls upon the workers of the world to help Russia in her struggle for peace, that this Congress requests the Workers' Welfare League for India to ascertain how the state of unemployment of British workers can be speedily remedied by prompt co-operation between workers in India and those of Great Britain and Ireland. The Congress extends fraternal greetings to Indian workers in Fiji and other foreign parts, and instructs the Executive Committee to discover through communication with the workers in Fiji what Indian workers can do to help them in their struggle. That in case of strike sanctioned by the Trade Union Congress or its executive, the affiliated unions must contribute to maintain the strikers, if the strike extends over a period of more than a month and for this purpose instructs the Executive Committee to create special strikes insurance fund.

That the Congress resolves, in view of the offer of collieries proprietors that a joint Committee be formed to discuss the question of improvement of the present condition of labour in coal fields and the question of creation of machinery for amicable settlement between proprietors and miners. This Congress instructs the Executive Committee to create under its authority powerful local Executive Committees at Madras, Calcutta, Jharia, Jamshedpur and other important labour centres and conduct the work of organisation or supervision and assistance of exploited workers in all important centres. That the Executive Committee should take effective measures by all means in their power to compel Indian employers to provide modern housing for the workers fit for human habitation. This Congress is of opinion that vital problems affecting labour will not receive proper attention until a Ministry of Labour, in which labour has confidence, is established, devoted to the interests of labour. This Congress condemns war as in its opinion war entails useless sacrifice on the part of workers of the world and calls upon the world's workers to adopt concerted action in order to prevent international warfare. That in view of the prevailing tendency of Indians to prefer hand-spun and hand-woven clothes, the Congress urges upon employers not to interfere with employees' choice to wear Khadi, except in cases of prescribed uniforms.

RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Miller moved the railway resolutions, asking minimum wages, that gratuities and bonus should not be forfeited in case of declaration of strike by employees, that conditions regarding gratuity should be altered, making it a right, not a gift. Arrangements be made for proper housing, medical treatment and education of railwaymen and their children That the contract system on railways in connection with the pay of clerks, etc., be abolished and all be treated as railway servants. That differential treatment on racial lines in regard to pay, etc., should be abolished forthwith.

DEPUTATION OF COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

In the morning at the meeting of the Executive Committee a deputation of colliery proprietors, who are members of the Indian Mining Federation which had issued circulars asking for the suppression of the Congress, arrived and apologised for their action, whereupon they drew up the following resolutions:—That in view of the scandalous resolution embodied in circular 32 of the 24th November, passed by the Indian Mining Federation, without inviting any opinion of the local members, we, the undersigned colliery proprietors, in a meeting assembled, hereby whole-heartedly sympathise with the All-India Trade Union Congress and urge the Indian Mining Federation to withdraw the resolution on the alternative that members should submit their resignation. The session then came to a close amidst scenes of enthusiasm. The Secretary informed the Executive Committee that a message containing extracts of the presidential address, wired to the "Daily Herald", London, had been held up at Bombay and called for the Executive's meeting this morning to decide what action should be taken.

AN APPEAL.

DISPEL ALL DISTRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is nothing so deceptive and delusive, so depressing and destructive as distrust.

(1) Distrust impedes our progress and happiness.

(2) Distrust dissolves our domestic bliss.

(3) Distrust destroys commercial relations.

(4) Distrust divides partners and unions.

(5) Distrust creates political hostilities.

(6) Distrust often leads to rupture between nations.

(7) Distrust ends in strife and war.

If we glance at the pages of contemporary history, we realize:

(a) How France distrusted Germany!

(b) How Russia shared the same view!

(c) How Britain joined the two!

(d) How Germany in turn distrusted the three!

(e) And how the distrust ended in strife!

As we look at things around, we see.

(f) How distrust divides Ireland!

(g) How distrust of Germany frightens France!

(h) How distrust divides Indians!

(i) And how the flame of distrust is fanned by designing persons!

Distrust is the outcome of supposed or impending aggression on person or property, power or prestige, position or helf. That distrust is felt by those in minority, or by those incensed with spite and jealousy. That distrust corrodes our body, brain and heart. it separates men. It divides communities It destroys peace and goodwill.

The recent disturbances in Bombay have been most melancholy and mischievous. They have stained our city's reputation. They have strained our harmonious relations. But they cannot and should not cause an unbridgable gulf between Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians and Jews. We cannot live in a city and a country and keep on distrusting one another. That is neither rational nor ethical, nor even judicious. We are citizens first, and politicians afterwards. And in the preservation of peace and harmony, we must all unite, irrespective of caste or creed, colour or political opinion. For distrust breeds distrust, and leads to disunion. Trust begets trust, and secures all union. And if we are true to our country and true to our cause, we must respect and protect the life and property, the freedom and honour of all, no matter whether they are English or Indians, Co-operators or Non-Cooperators, Capitalist or Labour. That is our supreme duty now and for ever. And to that end, a conference of leaders of all communities is most desirable—the sooner, the better. For, we are the children of the same soil, and we cannot and should not live in distrust and disunion—for our own sake, for the great cause of our Motherland, and the greater cause of humanity.—Yours, etc.,

LAXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INDIAN STATES AND PRESS.

The following resolution was passed by the Kathiawad Hitawardhak Sabha on the 26th November last:—

"The Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha is decidedly of opinion that the protection which is contemplated to be given by the Government of India to the Indian Princes against criticism in newspapers published in British India, is not at all required and would, by placing the Princes in whose states autocratic methods of Government still prevail beyond the pale of popular criticism, make their subjects absolutely voiceless and more discontented and encourage still more the present features of arbitrary rule to be found in most of the states, where state-money is expended at the will of the rulers and little attention is paid to such prime needs of the people as education, sanitation, medical relief and little trouble is taken to encourage trade and industry and where the people are still groaning under arbitrary taxation, impressed labour, laws subservient to the will of the ruler etc. The Committee begs the Government of India to bear in mind that it is impossible for any independent newspaper to exist in an Indian state and that at present the only means available to the people residing in Indian states in many of which even public meetings are prohibited and public activities repressed, to publish their grievances and their requirements, is the Press in British India. The contemplated protection has already created distrust in the minds of the public of Katwiawad as to the policy of the British Government regarding the subjects of the Native States and if given, will only result in their losing confidence in the justice and impartiality of the British Government."

The Badaun sessions of Jamiat Ulmai Hind to be held on 10th and 11th instant is only for members of the Jamait and for those who are invited specially or leading Ulemas. This meeting is not for the public at large.

A correspondent wires from Jetpur under date 3:—Mr. Imamshaeb Vazir and party delivered speeches in Bhavnagar and Ghogha on Khilafat before a large audience consisting of Hindus and Mahomedan. About Rs. 3,000 were collected for Angora. In Bhavnagar Hindus gave a good share.

PICKETING PROHIBITED IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE.

The Director of Information writes:—

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

In a reply given in the Legislative Council on the 28th July 1921, Government made the following statement of their policy in respect of the picketing of liquor shops:—

"Government are in sympathy with all measures directed to encourage temperance, provided that the methods adopted are not calculated to lead to the inconvenience or annoyance of the public, to interfere with lawful vocations and the liberty of the subject or to breaches of the peace and other infringements of the law. The practice of picketing liquor shops has in many instances been attended by some or all of the above consequences and is generally attended by the danger of such consequences ensuing. Government must reserve to themselves full discretion to take such general or special action as may be found necessary for the protection of the public or of particular individuals".

Since the above reply was made, incidents have occurred at various places which emphasize and illustrate the consequences and dangers above referred to. In particular, in the City of Bombay, violent attacks have been made on liquor shops and a large number of them either looted or destroyed and there have been other serious breaches of the peace and infringements of the law. Government have accordingly come to the conclusion that it is necessary to take more stringent measures, and they have extended for a period of six months an order passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, prohibiting the picketing of shops in the City of Bombay. Instructions have also been issued to all Commissioners and District Magistrate to take measures for the prohibition of the picketing of shops wherever such action may appear to be necessary throughout the Presidency.

KERALA (MALABAR) RELIEF FUND.

Mr. P. R. Krishna Iyer, Secretary, sends us the following:—

Dear Sir,

We shall thank you to kindly publish the following list of donations to the above Fund in continuation of our last list published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 30th ultimo.

	Rs.
Already acknowledged ...	2,224 8
Messrs. Ramdas Khimji and Co., Albert Buildings, Hy. Road ...	1,000 0
The Societa Grenaria Italiana ...	25 0
Mr. Jodhpurkar, Rawalpindi ...	5 0
Mr. Kalidas Narondas ...	5 0
Mr. P. V. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	5 0
Mr. R. A. Ganesha Iyer ...	5 0
Mr. G. S. Krisna Iyer ...	5 0

We beg to tender in the name of the sufferers of Malabar our grateful thanks to Messrs. Ramdas Khimji and Co., for the very ready manner in which they responded to the cry from Malabar with a handsome donation. We hope many more will come forward with their donations and try to mitigate as much as possible the terrible sufferings of the people of Malabar.

The following extract from the Kerala Provincial Congress Relief Fund Secretary's letter to the press will, it is hoped, help to bring home to your readers the urgent necessity for funds to carry on the relief operations:—

"The work cannot be extended or even continued without liberal support from outside Malabar. Our countrymen in other parts of India are gradually realising the seriousness of the situation and sending in their quota of help. Malabar to-day is passing through a crisis which has no parallel in the history of Modern India. The pitiable spectacle of starving children, helpless women, and miserable men would rend the heart of anyone who could feel for his fellow men. Unless generous and *continuous help is received from other parts* we would find it impossible to cope with the situation. We are sure the country would not let helpless Malabar die of privation and starvation."

Comment on the above is superfluous. The citizens of Bombay are famous throughout the length and breadth of the land for their magnificent altruism and love of charity. Will they not come forward and extend a helping hand to the sufferers of Malabar at this critical moment?

Contributions may be sent to the undersigned c/o The Secretary Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 19 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, which will be promptly acknowledged.

Assuring the public that the funds collected will be utilized in helping the most needy and deserving without any distinction as to caste creed or party and soliciting a more enthusiastic response from the public than hitherto.

SIR HERRY DOBBS' RETURN.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 5.

Sir Henry Dobbs and members of the Kabul Mission crossed the Frontier and returned to Peshawar on December 4th. The head of the Mission was accorded a fitting official reception including a salute of thirteen guns and British and Afghan guards of honour. Before proceeding to Peshawar Sir Henry Dobbs, in conjunction with an official of the Afghan Foreign Office, formally carried out the realignment of the Frontier at Torkhan, in accordance with the recently concluded treaty.

Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke, Sir Cyril and Lady Kendall-Butler, Miss Somerville, Mr. Victor Butler, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Sheepshanks, the Hon. Mrs. Greville, Mr. Whigham and Sir Wilfrid and Lady Stokes have arrived at Bombay Government House.

AJMER LEADERS SENTENCED

ARRESTS IN FULL SWING.

SUB-INSPECTOR AND CONSTABLES RESIGN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Dec. 3.

On 29th November, Maulana Moinuddin, President; Mirza Abdul Qadir Beg, Secretary; Sayed Abbasali, Assistant Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Moulvi Noorudin, Hafiz Sultan Hasan, Moulvi Abdulla and Moulvi Abdul Kadir Bodhari were informed by the police about their warrants. All the leaders reached the Central Jail themselves at 11 a.m. Warrants under S. 108, Cr. P. C. were served to them at 1 p.m. at the gate. On the 1st instant their case began in the court of the District Magistrate. The case was not proved by the prosecution evidence. The leaders refused to give oral statement. They asked one week for written statement and refused to give bond and security. All the arrested ulemas were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The public was non-violent and boycotted the court. Fatwas were distributed in court at the time of hearing. On our request Dr. Ansari, Lala Shankerlal, Moulvi Kutbuddin, Editor, "Congress," reached Ajmer on the 1st instant.

The present workers are working according to the precious instructions of Dr. Ansari. Many persons are non-co-operating. The Zanana Khilafat Committee is working under the instructions of Moulana's wife. One sub-inspector and some constables have resigned.

BAN ON KHADI DRESS REMOVED.

DR. SAVARKAR ALLOWED TO SEE HIS BROTHER.

A correspondent writes: Dr. N. D. Savarkar, who was refused permission to see his brother Mr. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar by the jail authorities of Bijapur, as Dr. Savarkar was dressed in Khaddar and had worn a Gandhi cap has been granted permission to see his brother in his Khaddar dress. Dr. Savarkar is shortly proceeding to Bijapur.

SARDAR KHARAK SINGH'S MESSAGE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 2.

Sardar Kharak Singh Sahib, President, S. G. P. C. sends his message from jail to the Khalsa that every Sikh should wear Khaddar and take simple food. Non-violence, he says, is the key of our success. He further expects that all members of the Akali Jathas in particular and the Sikh public in general shall at once give up the use of tea.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

HAKIM AJMALKHAN TO PRESIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

The next session of the All-India Khilafat Conference will be held here on the 26th, 27th and 28th instants under the Presidentship of Hakim Ajmalkhan.

The All-India Students Conference and the Cow Conference also will be held, the dates for which have not as yet been fixed.

MEETING AT BHOR.

MRS. NAIK DISOBEYS STATE ORDER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 2.

Mr. Ashtaputre, of Satara, Dr. R. B. Naik and Mrs. Indumatibai Naik, a member of the All-India Congress Committee visited Bhor on the 29th November, especially with a view civilly to disobey the State-order, prohibiting public meetings. There under the presidency of Mr. Ashtaputre, Dr. Naik and Mrs. Naik delivereded lectures on the "Present Situation." The audience was over a thousand. Then the party left Shirval for Bhor amidst great enthusiasm.

The next day evening, a huge public meeting was arranged under the presidency of Mr. Ashtaputre At the outset, the Police Sub-Inspector objected to the holding of the meeting on the strength of the state-proclamation. The President overruled the objection and opened the proceedings. Dr. R. B. Naik, Mrs. Indumatibai Naik and Mr. Walimbe took part in the meeting. The meeting lasted for full three hours. A grand bonfire was set up. 500 ladies attended the meeting, which is really an unusual sight in Bhor, the whole audience consisting of 4,000.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Frederick Huth Jackson.

(Continued from Column 6.)

whatever resolutions our Chiefs and Maharajas may pass in the Chamber of Princes, as to the subjects of Native States in Kathiawad and outside, they know full well that their independence and the safety of their persons and property depend upon the publicity given to the actions of the Native States by newspapers published in British India. Publicity is the only weapon against autocracy. Only independent newspapers can give that publicity in a pure and independent atmosphere. We will therefore, fight hard to see that that publicity is not prevented and not only the Hitvardhak Sabha but the subjects of Indian States in Kathiawad, Gujarat, Deccan, Rajputana, Malwa, Madras, Bengal United Provinces in fact the subjects of all the Native States in India would certainly join in this fight.

BRITISH INDIAN PRESS.

AND INDIAN STATES.

PUBLICITY THE ONLY SAFEGUARD.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. D.B. Shukla, President of the Kathiawad Hitawardhak Sabha at its second annual gathering which took place on 20th November:—

In this connection we have to give particular thought to the recent speech of His Excellency the Viceroy in the Chamber of Princes. Considering the speech as a whole and trying to understand its true import, it is difficult to find out what the policy of Government is with regard to the subjects of Native States. In the first place it shows that on the abolition of Press Act, Government are inclined to give protection to Chiefs against the criticisms that are passed against them by the newspapers of British India. H. H. the Maharaja of Alvar was to have proposed a resolution on this subject in the Chamber of Princes and after it Government would come to a decision. Of course it must be accepted by all that malicious and defamatory criticism should not be passed against Chiefs by newspapers. Though the Princes may believe that their administrations or their public conduct are actions are not liable to criticism, yet in these times none else would entertain this belief. The easiest way to escape criticism is that the Chiefs themselves should know the time-spirit and should make their administrations popular and responsible to their subjects. God alone knows where and when such administrations would be brought into being, but until this is done it does not behove our Chiefs to fight shy of or complain against criticisms made in an independent atmosphere. They themselves know that in their own states it is not possible for any independent newspaper to exist. No such newspaper can have being for a single moment under arbitrary rule. When the Chiefs themselves are preventing their subjects from holding public meetings, where public movements are forbidden, where people are kept under the thumb of officialdom, where only the Chiefs' will is law, where the revenues of the state are spent according to the ruler's sweet will, where nothing is being done for the happiness or welfare of the subjects and where the people are suffering from a great many hardships, there (in such states) it is as futile to hope for the existence of an independent newspaper as it is vain to expect flowers growing in the sky. In Civil Stations the existence of a newspaper depends upon the will of the Agent of the British Government. There also it is not possible for a newspaper to work independently, moreover the surroundings are such that the editor or proprietor would be able to conduct his paper hardly for a day if he were to take risks. Further local papers cannot command as much influence as the papers published in Bombay, Calcutta and other large cities. In the first place these local newspapers cannot have as many subscribers as those papers. Again what do most of the Chiefs care for local opinion? It is, as a certain chief said, like so many dogs barking. If Chiefs could at all be influenced by any criticism, it would only be by the criticism of newspapers having a large circulation and subscribers who appreciate the spirit of independence. In these times such newspapers can be found in British India only. Editors and proprietors of these papers only, can express their thoughts and work without any fear. They have not to fear from false accusations or unjust repression or harassments. If they have to fear anything, it is only the law. I can confidently say that although during the past year severe criticisms have been passed against the states and chiefs of Kathiawad by papers of Bombay and other cities, yet there has hardly been an instance in which the criticism can be said to have been inspired by malice or dishonesty. If at times, Chiefs have been critised wrongly owing to misunderstanding or want of knowledge of true facts, it was easy to remove such misunderstanding by publishing true facts, that is if administration of the state was pure and good and if the Chiefs themselves were frank-hearted. I even go so far as to admit that on some occasions there may have been a breach of courtesy and strong, bitter and violent language may have been used. This should never happen, and if it happens it ought to be condemned. Not only that but by such criticisms the interests of public suffer and the Chiefs lose nothing. I can however confidently say that if the Bombay papers had not given to the events and public movements that place which they gave them last year, Kathiawad would not have been as awakened as it is now, people would not have learnt to know their own duties and such artificial or real reforms as have been introduced in some states would never have come into existence.

The "Times of India" is a trumpeter of the Chiefs. Most of the Chiefs have close relations with it. We know what an editorial it had written about the speech of the Agent to the Governor. Not only had it lavishly praised the administration of Dhrangadhara, but it had not even hesitated to insinuate the palpable falsehood that Bolshevism had entered Kathiawad. Do the British Government and the Chiefs want such praises and is it that papers which give publicity to the hardships of the people of Native States and sympathise with them are not wanted in British India? In the same editorial the "Times of India" had attacked the "extremist" papers of Bombay and had expressed its dissatisfaction with things published by them. But at present they are the only papers who have awakened consciousness in the minds of the people of Kathiawad, and not only on behalf of this Sabha but on behalf of the whole of Kathiawad, no expression of thanks to the "Bombay Chronicle," "Praja Mitra," Sanj vartaman, "Hindoosthan," "Bombay Samachar," "Gujarati" and other journals would be adequate. In short whatever may be the belief of H. E. the Viceroy, whatever may be the wish of the Government of India,

(Continued in Column 5.)

K. D. & BROTHERS.

WILL SHORTLY PRESENT

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WHERE AND WHEN.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND, BOMBAY.

ACUTE CRISIS IN MALABAR.

Over 21,000 refugees in the 17 Relief Camps of the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut, want food, clothing and shelter.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES IS RAPIDLY INCREASING.

A suffering population of men, women and children, homeless, very sparsely clad and destitute look to you for help. Dumb speechless eyes look to you appealingly in pain. Have you heard their call? Have you answered it?

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN HAVE NOTHING BUT THEIR MOTHERS' MILK TO FEED UPON, and the mothers are ill and weary with the terrible hardships they have had to endure. Will you give them some babies' food? From each baby you feed, you get the gratitude and thanks of a buddening citizen's heart in suffering and the mothers' blessings.

Malabar is in a state of appalling devastation. Thousands of refugees have to be relieved, their homes restored, helpless people started afresh in life again.

WE WANT AT LEAST TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES FOR GRATUITOUS RELIEF ALONE. Ten lakhs is our minimum need. We have scarcely got together half a lakh yet.

Suffering Malabar appeals for aid. Thousands and thousands of sufferers invoke your charity. Have you paid your part of the ten lakhs? It is for you to see that Bombay givevs her gift and relieves poor Malabar. Citizens of Bombay come forward with your liberal charity. When will you make the ten lakhs complete?

The situation in Malabar is really terrible. Let party and politics go to scraps. Opinions and prejudices must melt away before the reality of pain. It is a purely humanitarian cause appealing to the fundamental feelings of sympathy in human hearts. Come forward with your help, make up the ten lakhs and relieve poor Malabar.

All subscriptions etc. to be sent to G. K. DEVADHAR Esq., Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

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in the trying Indian Climate.

So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed, it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

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They are so good—those blancmanges and custards made with Brown & Polson's Corn Flour.
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200 Recipes for one penny. Send one penny stamp and name and address for a free copy of "Light Fare Recipes" Brown & Polson, Ltd., 6 Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4.

Opinions of the Day.

Encouraging Vernaculars.

"The Hindu":—With regard to the question of raising the status of vernaculars in our present system of education, with a view to the gradual substitution of the mother-tongue in the place now occupied by English the following scheme of changes in the programme of Intermediate education adopted by the Irish nation may be of some practical guidance to those who are really desirous of nationalising our schools and colleges:—(1) That all Intermediate papers be set bi-lingually; (2) that candidates have the option of answering papers on all subjects in Irish or in English, or partly, in both; (3) that heads of schools and colleges take this into consideration in appointing teachers; (4) that questions set on history and geography enable students to obtain full marks for knowledge directly affecting Ireland; (5) that in grouping subjects Irish must be put on a level with English, and that the modern literary group consist of Irish and two other languages; (6) that inspectors be appointed to visit and inspect all secondary schools and colleges; (7) that certificates be awarded in accordance with Inspector's reports, and that in each school a book prize or medal be given the student in each grade who shows greatest proficiency in Irish.

Moplah Tragedy.

The "Leader":—Strong indignation has been caused by what may be called the Moplah train tragedy in which such a large number of Moplah prisoners died unaccountably. It is perhaps useless to speculate as to its cause pending the results of enquiry, but we hope no attempt will be made to whitewash any official or officials who may be responsible for the horrible incident. If instead of the Moplahs a number of Europeans had lost their lives in similar circumstances, we know a tremendous howl would have been raised in the Anglo-Indian and the British Press, and the head of Lord Willingdon demanded on a charger. But even the condemned Moplahs are entitled to as much care of their lives as any one else. We have read much of the mythical Black Hole of the semi-savage, non-Christian Sirajuddaula more than 150 years ago, and we await to learn of the names of persons responsible for this modern Black Hole in the time of a civilized and Christian Government. The fullest publicity should be given to the proceedings of the committee of enquiry

Hygiene and Mortality.

"Statesman":—The vast increase in the excess of women over men in the age group 20—45 as a result of the war is a fact that has been fully discussed by those who are interested in vital statistics, but another result of the same cause—the larger proportion in the population of persons aged 45—65 does not appear to have received the attention it deserves. According to figures which have been worked out in Germany, the increase in the proportion of people of this age as the result of the war is 20 per cent. in the case of males and 16 per cent for females. A fact of much significance for a country like Britain is that it is in this period of life that mortality is very high among an urban or industrial population. On comparing the vital statistics of urban and rural areas, the industrial population compares favourably with the rural in later childhood, adolescence, and young manhood, but urban conditions seem to be more unfavourable in the first year of life and also in later manhood, in the years from 40 to 60. It is pointed out, for example, that while in England the mortality of males aged 45—55 has been reduced from 19.2 to 15.5 per 1,000 in the last fifty years, in Sweden the corresponding reduction has been from 22.6 to 10.9, and the explanation given is that England is mainly an industrial and Sweden mainly an agricultural country. One of the great improvements in urban hygiene in England has been the reduction in mortality from waterborne diseases, and these diseases have a predilection for young lives. It is now more than ever desirable to endeavour to control the diseases that account for the larger mortality among industrial workers in later life.

Woman Suffrage in Bihar.

"New India":—Bengali influence has triumphed in Bihar, and women—contrary to India but in accord with English views till quite lately—are shut out as citizens in a second Province of India. As the men prefer the English exclusion to the Indian inclusion, perhaps we shall have the development in Bengal and Bihar of the English militant suffragette spirit. Bengali women vigorously supported their men's struggle for freedom some years ago. They may not suffer patiently the ingratitude of these same men whom they helped, only to have the door of citizenship shut by them in their faces.

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1934 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

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NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific. Present address

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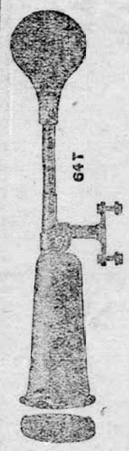

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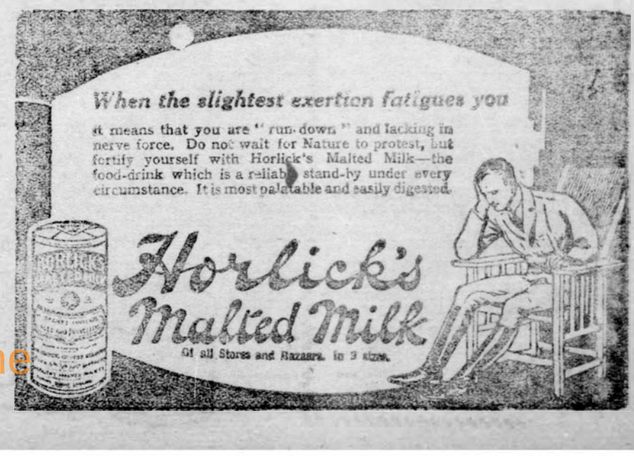
Syrup will help them to do this by toning, strengthening and stimulating them to healthy activity. Try the effect of a few doses after meals and note the improvement in your general health.

When the slightest exertion fatigues you

it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.



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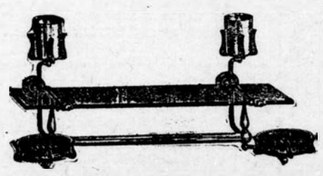

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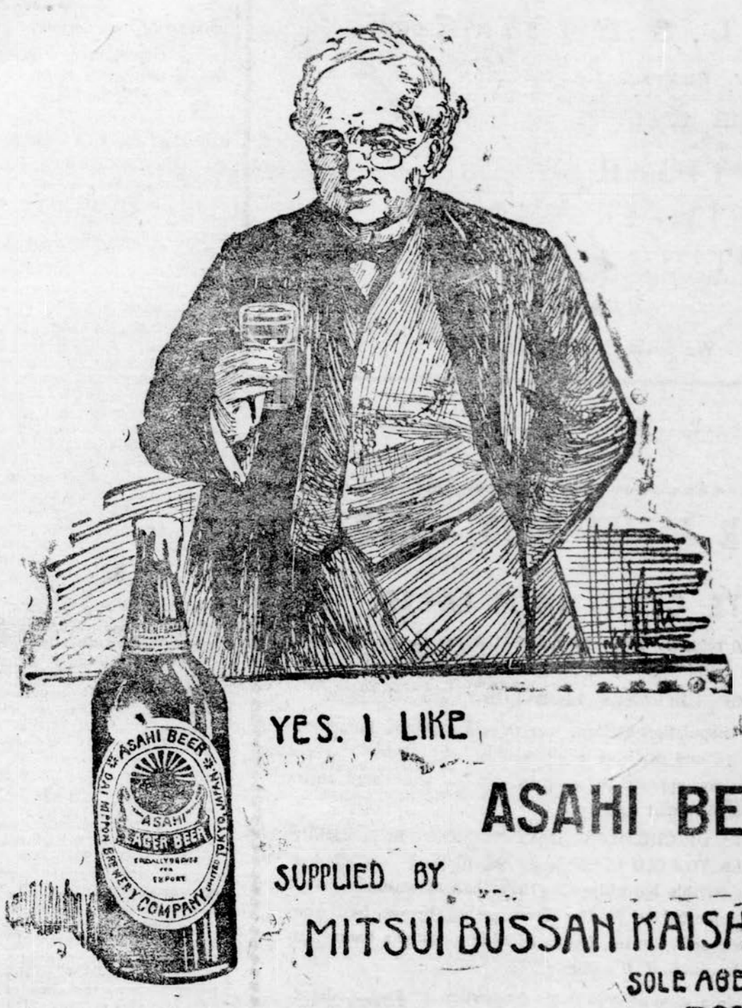

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